

THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For SEPTEMBER, 1776.

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1. An ELEGANT ENGRAVING of Lady ANNA MARIA STANHOPE;
AND
2. An accurate MAP of Col. ARNOLD's Route from *Boston* to *Quebec*.

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THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1776.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

MEMOIRS of ALLEN BATHURST, *Earl* BATHURST.



HIS nobleman, one of the last of Queen Anne's reign, that shining period of triumphs, taste, genius, and elegance, was born in the year 1684.

His studies and his education were equally conducive to the brilliant figure he was destined to make in social life and in the senate, as a polite scholar, a patriot, and a statesman. These talents he had an opportunity to display as early as the year 1705; when, at the request of his father, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, and the solicitation of the constituents of Cirencester, he served in parliament for that borough, his native soil, with reputation and integrity. He distinguished himself particularly in the struggles and debates relative to the union between the two kingdoms, firmly supporting this measure, calculated to strengthen the vigour of government by uniting its force. Though he was contented to act a subordinate character in the great opposition, planned by Mr. Harley and Mr. St. John, his intimate friends, to sap the credit of the duke of Marlborough and his adherents, he was of infinite service to his party in arraigning, with spirit and eloquence, the conduct of the General and the earl of Godolphin, who had long governed the Queen, and lavished the treasures of the nation on conquests more splendid than serviceable. The loss of the battle of Almanza seconded his efforts, to dispel the intoxication of former successes. His personal regard for Lord Somers, president of the council, was never altered, though they were of different opinions in politics; and when he was divested of his office, Mr. Bathurst acted with such tenderness and delicacy, as to preserve the esteem of Lord Somers in a private station. In consideration of his zeal and services, the Queen advanced him, in 1711, to the dignity of a peer, by the title of Baron Bathurst, of Battleston, in Bedfordshire.

His lordship continued to speak his sentiments with an undaunted freedom in the upper House, and stepped forth as a formidable opponent to the court measures in the reign of Geo. I. and during Sir Robert Walpole's administration. The acrimony of the prosecution carried on against the earl of Oxford, Lord Bolingbroke, and the duke of Ormond, stimulated his indignation and his eloquence against such vindictive proceedings; and he observed, that the king of a faction was but the sovereign of half his subjects.

The South-Sea scheme having infected the whole nation with a spirit of avaricious enterprize, the people awaked from their delirium, and an infinite number of families was involved in ruin. Lord Bathurst publickly impeached the directors, whose arts had enabled them by these vain expectations to amass surprizing fortunes: he represented that the national honour was concerned in stripping them of their ill-acquired wealth, and moved for having all the directors of the South-Sea Company punished by a forfeiture of their estates, for such a notorious act of sordid knavery.

When the bill was brought into the House of Lords against Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, (that learned prelate, who joined to the graces of stile and elocution all the elegance of a just delivery) among the many friends the bishop's eloquence, politeness, and ingenuity

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ingenuity had procured him, was Lord Bathurst. He spoke against the bill with great vehemence and propriety, observing, "that if such extraordinary proceedings were countenanced, he saw nothing remaining for him and others to do, but to retire to their country houses, and there, if possible, quietly enjoy their estates within their own families, since the least correspondence, or intercepted letter, might be made criminal." Then turning to the bishops, he said, he "could hardly account for the inveterate hatred and malice some persons bore the ingenious bishop of Rochester, unless it was, that they were infatuated like the wild Americans, who fondly believe they inherit not only the spoils, but even the abilities of the man they destroy." He was one of the lords who entered his protest against the bill.

His lordship was entirely averse to continental connexions, and animadverted severely upon the monarch whose thoughts were turned to foreign concerns and alliances which could never be useful; complaining of the immense sums lavished in subsidies to needy and rapacious princes. He accused the British ministry of a base desertion of the honour and interest of their country in the Spanish convention; alledging that the Spaniards, instead of granting a redress, had rather extorted a release for their former conduct, as the word satisfaction had not been so much as mentioned in all the treaty. His lordship moved to know, whether Spain had paid the sums stipulated by this convention, when the time limited for the payment was expired. The duke of Newcastle answered in the negative, and could assign no reason for the delay.

The directors of the charitable corporation, having embezzled 500,000*l.* of the proprietors capital, lord Bathurst declared, in the House of Lords, his abhorrence of this most iniquitous scene of fraud, asserting, that not one shilling of the money was ever applied to the proper service, but became the reward of avarice and venality.

His lordship concurred, with all his power, in the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, who now tottered on the brink of ruin. This minister, after obstinate struggles, having been

forced to resign all his employments, Lord Bathurst was sworn of the privy-council, and made captain of the gentlemen pensioners, which post he resigned in 1744. He was appointed treasurer to the present king, then prince of Wales, in 1757, and continued in the list of privy-counsellors at his accession to the throne; but, on account of his great age, he chose to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*.

Lord Bathurst's integrity gained him the esteem even of his opponents; and his humanity and benevolence, the affection of all that knew him more intimately. He added to his public virtues all the good breeding, politeness, and elegance of social intercourse. Dr. Friend, Congreve, Vanbrugh, Swift, Prior, Rowe, Addison, Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, and most men of genius in his own time, cultivated his friendship, and were proud of his correspondence.

Pope, in his epistle to him on the use of riches, thus addresses him:

"The sense to value riches, with the art
To enjoy them, and the virtue to impart;
To balance fortune by a just expence,
Join with æconomy magnificence,
With splendor charity, with plenty health;
O teach us, Bathurst, yet unspoil'd by wealth!
That secret rare, between th' extremes to
move,
Of mad good-nature, and of mean self-love."

And Sterne, in his letters to Eliza, thus speaks of him:

"This nobleman, says he, is an old friend of mine; he was always the protector of men of wit and genius: and has had those of the last century always at his table. The manner in which his notice began of me was as singular as it was polite. He came up to me one day, as I was at the Princess of Wales's court, "I want to know you, Mr. Sterne; but it is fit you should know also who it is that wishes this pleasure: you have heard, continued he, of an old lord Bathurst, of whom, your Papes and Swifts have sung and spoken so much: I have lived my life with geniuses of that cast, but have survived them; and despairing ever to find their equals, it is some years since I have closed my accounts, and shut up my books, with thoughts of never opening them again; but you have kindled a desire in me of opening them once more before I die, which I now
do

do, so go home, and dine with me." This nobleman, I say, is a prodigy, for at eighty-five he has all the wit and promptness of a man of thirty; a disposition to please and be pleased, and a power to please others beyond whatever I knew! added to which, a man of learning, courtesy, and feeling."

His lordship, in the latter part of his life, preserved his natural cheerfulness and vivacity, always accessible, hospitable, and beneficent. Lately he delighted in rural amusements, and enjoyed, with a philosophical satisfaction, the shade of the lofty trees he had planted himself. To within a month of his death he constantly rode out on horseback two hours before dinner, and constantly drank his bottle of claret or madeira after dinner. He used to declare, in a jocular manner, he never could think of adopting Dr. Cadogan's method; as Dr. Cheyne had assured him, fifty years ago, he would never live seven years longer, unless he abridged himself of his wine. Pursuant to this maxim, his lordship having, about two years ago, invited several of his friends to spend a few cheerful days with him at his seat at Cirencester; and being one evening very loth to part with them; on his son, the present chancellor's objecting to their sitting up any longer, and adding, that health and long life were best secured by regularity; he suffered him to retire: but, as soon as he was gone, the cheerful father said, "Come, my good friends, since the old gentleman is gone to bed, I think we may venture to crack another bottle."

His lordship was advanced to the dignity of earl in 1772, and lived to see the above nobleman, his eldest son, several years Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and promoted to the peerage in 1771, by the title of Baron Apsley. Lord Bathurst married Catharine, daughter of Sir Peter Apsley, by whom he had two other sons, and five daughters. His death happened, after a few days illness, at his seat near Cirencester, in the 91st year of his age, and on the 16th of September, 1775.

A neat marble monument, to his memory and his lady's, is erected in Trinity Chapel in the parish church of Cirencester, with their arms and bustos finely executed; and on the table is the following inscription:

Near this place are deposited the remains of
Allen Earl Bathurst, and Catherine Lady
Bathurst.

In the legislative and judicial department of the great council of the nation he served his country 69 years with honour, ability, and diligence.

Judgment and taste directed his learning;
Humanity temper'd his wit;

Benevolence guided all his actions.

He died regretted by most, and praised by all,
The 16th day of September 1775, aged 91.

Catherine his consort, by her milder virtues,
Added lustre to his great abilities;

Her domestic œconomy extended his liberality;

Her judicious charity, his munificence;
Her prudent government of her family, his hospitality.

She received the reward of her exemplary life

The 8th day of June, 1768, aged 79.
Married July the 6th, 1704.

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

IN our Magazine for the last month, we gave our readers a critique on Mr. Foote's last new piece called *The Capuchin*, since when we have been favoured with the following observations on that performance, by a gentleman lately returned from the scene where the action is supposed to have happened.

The *Capuchin* merely considered as a child of the drama, is if possible more absurd, improbable, and unnatural, than the most wretched and farcical of those farragoes which Mr. Foote has had the good fortune to impose on the public for upwards of thirty years successively, and, pardon the pun,

successfully too, under the appellation of comedies of three acts. To look for a correct draught of human life and living manners from this gentleman, would, it is certain, betray great simplicity, and no small fund of critical ill-nature; but while every candid observer will carefully abstain from trying the efforts of Mr. Foote's genius by the rules and canons of criticism laid down by Aristotle, Bossu, or father Rapin, they must in compliment even to the play-wright presume, that there is some existing test, whereby the auditor or reader may be enabled to judge of the excellence or inferiority of this species of composition.—To explain what we mean,

we

we will suppose that Mr. Foote has for reasons of great weight thought it prudent to throw off the shackles of the ancient Drama; that like some of the ancient philosophers, who professed a horror to a vacuum, he has from his entrance on the public stage, entertained a fixed aversion to the unities of time and place; that urged by similar motives, he has learned to despise the trammels worn by Moliere, Johnson, Congreve, and Vanbrugh, nay even, that he found by experience, that his fame and profits rose in proportion, as his pieces were stuffed with situations *deraisonnables*, and occurrences and explanations equally extravagant and improbable; all this we can readily account for, his genius and his interest both leading him this way; but what we wish to inculcate and mean to prove before we have done with this modern Aristophanes, is to collect, like other profound critics, rules for judging of this great man from his own precious works, and by those newly established laws, to condemn or acquit him on the present occasion.

Mr. Foote then has, we presume, at all times studiously endeavoured to exhibit to public view, some one or more well known characters drawn from the life, or under the authority of poetic licence, perchance somewhat larger. He has either given this single object or this groupe of a caricature if the characters were before well known, or if drawn forth from obscurity, has observed some little attention to human nature and living manners; and in his colouring, has not entirely forgot the probable, when that restraint did not immediately obstruct his great object of mere mimicry, salted, soyed, and peppered with blundering expressions and colloquial vulgarisms. This we look upon to be the ground-work on which the lame lover has raised his dramatic fame, and this has been the means by which he has courted and gained the favours of the town; let us see then how he has succeeded in the character of the Capuchin, and where he has departed from his own rules.

The first personage he has thought proper to introduce to us, is Mr. Trompéfan, supposed to be intended for Dessein, who keeps the new English hotel in Calais. This is not a character sufficiently known in this country, to deserve a public exhibition; or if he was to be intruded on the public, some one rule or other of probability should have been observed. What has Mr. Foote done? Instead of a French inn-keeper, he has presented us with a pert Parisian barber, making love to the woman of an English lady of quality. That is not all; he has deserted nature, as well as probability, and brought Mr. Trompéfan to give testimony against himself, to record himself a scoundrel, and describe his native country as only inhabited by sharpers and pick-pockets. We will however answer that there is not such a

hotel or inn-keeper from Dunkirk to Bayonne, or from Aix to Ushant, as Mr. Trompéfan; and from our own particular knowledge of the man, that the portrait bears as strong a resemblance to Henry the eighth, as to the master of the Hotel d'Angleterre, in every thing but the name, for in that, we confess, the author has been truly characteristic. The scene between him and Jenny Minnikin is along with its being improbable truly execrable.

Kit Codling, the young fishmonger, is such a being, as Thames-street, or Billingsgate never spawned in the hottest summer's day, and it is really astonishing how it was possible for an English audience to endure him or his journal.

The character of Sir Harry Hampow, and his vicious absurd pronunciation of the French language, with his hackneyed companion the Domine, is only to be equalled by Trompéfan, and Kit Codling a deceiver, or more properly speaking deceived.

The only personage introduced into this unnatural groupe, which bears the least resemblance to any thing in "the heavens above, or on the earth below; or in the waters under the earth," is the Capuchin father, O Donovan; yet this same Capuchin is made to beg alms, in the name of St. Francis. He undergoes a noviciate, is regularly inrolled a member of his society, and is sent out to beg, in the space of *one year*. He goes into the convent, where Jenny Minnikin is shut up *at his pleasure*; the prioress of the convent, and he, are perfectly intimate; she is made to appear *without* the grate, contrary to the established rules of her profession. The English language, however copious and expressive, is deficient in epithets suitable to the *folly, absurdity and ignorance* of every thing, which the author would here *pass* on his audience, as *plot, manners, and character*. They are indeed below any thing ever exhibited at Bartholomew Fair, or in a *barn*, by a set of vagabond itinerants who trust themselves to the merciless fangs of the law, sooner than die of hunger, thirst, and nakedness.

Viper's character may be well drawn: there may be such monsters in existence. Whether he, and the author tell *truths* of each other, we do not pretend to decide; but for the honour of *human nature*, we hope, they are both mistaken; or if on the other hand, they both tell truth, we hope, that public detestation, or legal punishment, will shortly be their portion.

To animadvert on the other characters, would be tiresome to our readers, and disgusting to us: it would contain nothing more, than a repetition of the same indiscriminate censure, and unqualified disapprobation in detail, which we now once for all express of the *whole piece*, which we are not backward to pronounce, one of the *most wretched* that ever disgraced an English stage, since its first having

having emerged from a state of buffoonry, and the rudest and most uncultivated barbarism.

We cannot conclude, without reminding the author of the cruel and wanton attack, he has made on a poor gentleman * who resides now at Calais, and is driven to the sad necessity of living by his writings. This gentleman may perhaps meet a thousand inconveniences, if not experience some material injury, by our author's going out of his

way, to tell the people of Calais, that nothing remarkable, or consequential, passes in this town, which will not soon find its way into the *English Gazettes*. Perhaps there might have been more *rancour*, than mere *wantonness* in this seemingly oblique, though in fact direct attack upon a man, who has already in more than one instance felt the iron hand of political and personal oppression.

* Mr. Thicksette.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE phrase of "stopping a person's mouth," who from being a professed enemy, is brought over to our interest, was mightily in vogue in the reign of James the First. The following laughable incident rendered the phrase fashionable in those days.

Gondemar, the Spanish minister, had dealt out his bribes to the ladies as well as the gentlemen of the court, in order to make them speak favourably of the match between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain. The nation in general were against that marriage. Gondemar applied his master's treasure to remove the prejudices of the courtiers of each sex. Hence he became so great a favourite with the ladies, that, as he passed in his litter to the court, they would approach the balconies, or windows, to pay him their compliments.

Lady Jacobs had an house in Drury Lane. It was at that time a fashionable part of the town. Gondemar being carried one day by the house of lady Jacobs, she approaches the window. Gondemar bowed most profoundly. The lady returned the compliment only with a gape. Gondemar ascribed this to a sudden fit of yawning, but yet he thought she might have expressed some token of respectful salutation. He was resolved to try her the next day. He was carried

therefore again by her house. Lady Jacobs was at the window at the moment when she knew he would pass. Gondemar stopped at her door, and bowed with all the graciousness imaginable. His civilities were returned only with an extended mouth. She opened her mouth wider than she had done on the preceding day. Gondemar was now satisfied that this must be something more than a fit of yawning. He sent one of his gentlemen to lady Jacobs to know the reason of her conduct, as he had not been accustomed to experience such affronts from the ladies of England. Lady Jacobs said, "It was very true that Gondemar had purchased some of their favours at a dear rate, but he should consider, that she had a mouth to be stopped as well as the rest of her country-women."

Gondemar, taking the hint, sent her an handsome present, which cured her of her gaping disorder: and, whenever he afterwards passed by her house, she was sure to drop him a most becoming curtesy.

I thought it proper to transcribe this anecdote for the benefit of those insincere patriots, who serve the minister as lady Jacobs did Gondemar, open their mouths wide against him, for no other purpose but that he may cram them with good things.

A GAPER.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

An Abstract History of the Proceedings of the second Session of the fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain. Continued from our Magazine for the Month of August last, p. 408.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 14.

THIS day will be remembered as long as the disputes now subsisting between Great Britain and our American colonies continue to interest the public, and perhaps, when the fate of either or both countries is decided, it may be rendered by the eventual occurrences of war, as fatal to ministers as the Ides of March proved to the tyrant Cæsar. It is true, the formal separation between this country and the colonies, did not take place till three or four months after, when the latter declared themselves in congress to be independent states; but in fact, this was the day on which administration for the first time declared their united and final resolution, of accepting of no terms short of unconditional submission, or committing the whole to the events of war, in an attempt to conquer and subdue our subjects in that country. On former occasions, the claims asserted by ministers and Parliaments in respect of America, were either modified, explained away, or directly denied; but on the 14th of March, the masque was pulled aside. The ministers, the sub-ministers and their assistants spoke as they felt, or as they were directed. Concession was laughed at, conciliation was treated as impracticable: the most that any man ventured to say, was, that as soon as the formidable armament now going out made its appearance on the other side of the Atlantic, the rebellious Americans perceiving the folly and rashness of resistance, would instantly submit.

The House being summoned, and the order of the day read, the Duke of Grafton after some explanation relative to a difference of opinion* on a matter of fact between him and Lord Weymouth, which passed in the cabinet in the year 1769, made the following motion, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching him that in order to prevent the further effusion of blood, and to manifest how desirous the King of Great Britain and his Parliament are to restore peace to all parts of the dominions of his Majesty's crown, and how earnestly they wish to redress any real grievances of his Majesty's subjects, his Majesty would be graciously pleased to issue a proclamation, declaring that if the colonies within a reasonable time before, or after the arrival of the troops destined for America, shall present a petition to the commander in chief, or to the commissioner or commissioners to be appointed under the act for preventing all trade and intercourse with the several colonies therein mentioned, setting forth in such petition, which is to be transmitted to his Majesty, what they consider to be their just rights and real grievances, that in such case, his Majesty will consent to a suspension of arms, and that his Majesty has authority from his Parliament to assure them, that such their petition, shall be received, considered, and answered."

This was one of the most important debates which happened in either House

* The matter of explanation was this; on the 5th in debate (for which see the Magazine for July last) on the Duke of Richmond's motion, Lord Weymouth in reply to the Duke of Grafton, reminded his Grace that he was minister, and of course in the cabinet, when the American Port duties were laid on in 1767, his Grace allowed the Fact to be true, but apologized for his acquiescence, by saying, that the House of Commons were almost unanimous, and that all resistance would be vain; but added, that the reception those duties met with in America, convinced him that he was right from the beginning; he therefore moved for a total repeal of them in 1769, in the Cabinet, but was outvoted. This fact was denied by Lord Weymouth, who insisted the numbers were equal. His Grace for the last time insisted he was right, and appealed to a note of the transaction which he was ready to produce. Lord Weymouth did not reply.

House of Parliament since the commencement of the troubles in America, but though the whole affairs of that country, as well as all the measures taken on this side of the water came under discussion, it is only the speeches of the following noble lords, mostly taken down in short hand, that can convey to the readers of this history what passed on that memorable occasion within the usual compass.

At half after eight o'clock, Lord Camden rose and spoke to the following effect: "I have so frequently given my opinion on the injustice of compelling America to pay taxes, without being represented in our Parliament, that I shall not trouble your Lordships on that subject, unless it shall come directly under debate. I mean to confine the following observations merely to the professed object of the present motion; yet I cannot proceed without taking notice of one peculiar absurdity which strikes me in the conduct of this business from the beginning; that is, the Commons of Great Britain, whose power of granting public aids arises, and is known to have originated from the power conveyed to them by representation, disposing of other people's money whom they do not represent, is indeed a solecism in policy and legislation, reserved for modern discovery. It is an idea that every considerate, impartial, intelligent man, must treat with derision; which our ancestors, were they to rise from the dead, would hardly believe it was possible for the mind of man to conceive. If such a claim could be at all supported, it must be as an act of sovereign power issuing from the whole legislature; and even then it could extend no further than a mere requisition, such as the King is now impowered to demand as the executive representative of the state; and such as has already frequently been exercised and acquiesced in by his Majesty as sovereign, and by the several provincial assemblies.

The light I take the present motion in, is, to remedy the defects in that extraordinary act, called the capture act, passed before Christmas. I confess I am now at a loss to account how such a law could have possibly received your Lordships sanction. I do not mean

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to arraign its cruelty, injustice and impolicy; they do not come within the view I intend to take of it. I was indisposed at Bath the time it passed the House, and I would be glad to know from either of the learned Lords * who defended it, how they could possibly permit the pardoning clause to pass unnoticed or uncorrected, or how they could let such a manifest imposition be put on the House, as that the clause delegated any power of pardoning whatever; much less of opening any effectual means of accommodation with the colonies. What does the clause itself say? That his Majesty is thereby impowered to grant and require submissions. I would ask the learned and noble Lord at the table (Lord Mansfield) whether his Majesty can by this act impower commissioners to grant pardons to provinces, and whole bodies of men? If his Lordship should answer in the affirmative, I beg leave to contend he cannot, and pledge myself to your Lordships to prove what I now assert, and further, that whoever presumed to act under this power, would do it at his peril—but if his Majesty could delegate this power in the manner, and to the extent contended for, would that answer the pretended intentions and professed object of the clause? Would it enable the commander in chief, or commissioners, to enter into a treaty with the Provincials, or even treat with them on preliminaries? I do maintain it would not. The officer or commissioner, who under such an authority dare make a single concession, short of unconditional submission, would thereby hazard his neck. To what purpose therefore to send out commissioners to treat, when any treaty, intercourses or communication whatever, according to the language of this House, would not only be treason against the person of the King, but treason against the state, and the legislative rights of Parliament? The people of America have been declared rebels: the very act I allude to, describes them as such. Where is the man bold enough to accommodate subsisting disputes by an authority short of that which described the offences that gave birth to them, unless the matter in contest should be relinquish-

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* Lord Chancellor and Lord Mansfield.

ed on our part, or that America should unconditionally submit? Such being the terms of the act, such its express and obvious meaning; it is evident that unconditional submission is the real object in view, or the alternative slavery preceded by conquest and subduction, though conciliation and concession are endeavoured to be substituted in their place, in the flimsy clause, I have been now commenting on. It is therefore on that account, I have said so much on the clause, as a foundation for the business I am about to propose, that your Lordships would agree to the present motion, as the only means of supplying the defects in the clause, and the carrying into execution the professed objects of the speech from the throne, at the opening of the session. If the present motion should however miscarry, it may be productive of *one* good effect; it may lead us to the *true* intentions of administration; it will instruct us in this one piece of essential information; we will learn, whether they mean at all to relax in their demands, or whether they are determined to *risque* every thing on the event of war. Their putting a negative on this motion, will no longer leave any room to doubt of their ultimate intentions. Concession, treaty, conciliation, and negotiation, will just have as much meaning, as the word *accommodation* had with the soldier in Shakespear; "accommodation, when desired to explain it, he said, "meant accommodation."

But, my Lords, great stress is laid upon the Americans seizing the castles, forts, ammunition, &c. of his majesty; and it is asked with no small degree of wonder and astonishment, is not this rebellion? If it can be interpreted rebellion at all, the case can only apply to Canada. Yet even in the case of Canada, if we examine the law of this country, which can be the only sure guide, I question whether we have any one existing law, which will bring it within the description of high treason. Previous to the reign of Edward the 6th, the offence was not punishable as treason; during the reign of that prince, a law was enacted which made the possessing or retaining the king's castles, fortresses, &c. against his consent, high treason. In the succeeding reign, that of Queen Mary,

that with all other laws passed since the reign of Edward the Third respecting treasons, was repealed; and I know of none thenceforward passed, for the purpose.

In this very strange clause, an expression has crept, and which but for the iniquitous and cruel complexion of the whole bill, I should have believed got there purely by the mistake or blunder of the clerk, as it is rank nonsense. The passage I allude to is, the condition on which the general amnesty or particular pardons are to take place: "As soon (says the clause) as the province, district, &c. shall be in the *king's peace*." The phrase is long since antiquated and out of use; at all events as applied here, it is equally unmeaning and absurd. "The king's peace," if it imports any thing, must have a reference to the antient custom, when the feudatories made war on each other, in avenging personal wrongs, or by way of reprisal or retaliation; and when the king, in order to put an end to the contention, declared one or both of the parties to be in the king's peace, that was under his immediate protection. But on reconsideration, the introduction of this absolute term is not without its intended use. It is of *a piece* with the whole conduct of this business, from the very outset; which has been directed to enlarge the powers of the crown, under the *insidious pretext* of asserting the rights of parliament. Parliament is at all events to be disgraced; when ministers have experienced the impracticability of their schemes of tyranny and despotism, all they think they will have to do, will be to declare the province in the king's peace. Hostilities will instantly cease, and as a noble duke (Richmond) observed early in the debate, parliament will incur both *here*, and in *America*, all the *odium* of this unnatural attempt on the liberties and property of our fellow subjects in America; and the king's servants will have the credit of conceding and desisting from an enterprise, of which they were the original authors, but which experience had taught them, was as impracticable in the execution, as they were long before conscious, it was contrary to every principle of equity, expediency, and sound policy."

Lord Mansfield in answer to Lord Camden. If the noble and learned lord who spoke last, had not so fully explained what the noble duke who made the motion, and the other noble duke who spoke later in the debate (Duke of Richmond) meant by appealing to me, I could have never conceived that I should have been called on this day to defend a bill (the Capture Act) which I do assure your lordships, I never saw, nor was consulted upon, till I cast my eyes over it on the second reading, while it lay on this table. I remember I came very late into the house that evening; and did not mean to say a syllable to the question, if I had not been particularly called upon to deliver my sentiments, as I have been this night. There were, if I recollect right, but two doubts started relative to the obvious meaning of the bill. One of them was suggested by a noble duke I have now in my eye (Duke of Richmond) who wished to know, if the ships, their tackle and apparel, lying in the ports, harbours, and docks of America, not expressly offending against the *principle* of the act, by carrying on, or intending to carry on, any trade, &c. came within the intention of the general clause, which creates the forfeiture under the description of all ships, goods, and merchandizes: I informed his grace, and your lordships, that I thought it did; because *any* exception might become a source of endless confusion; for if a line were attempted to be drawn in favour of a particular description of men thus circumstanced; or if the mode of incurring the forfeitures created by the act, were diversified or distinguished, I saw plainly, and am still of the same opinion, that it would probably defeat the professed intentions of the bill. The other objection raised, was by the noble lord over the way (Lord Shelburne). His lordship denied the power of pardoning in the lump, to be vested in the crown; and argued from thence, that the power of pardoning delegated by the bill, was a wanton and improper extension of the royal prerogative. For my part, my sentiments continue to be the same; I think now, as I thought then, that the power of pardoning in the lump was a power inher-

rent in the crown from the earliest date of this constitution. I knew such a power had been uniformly exercised by the successive monarchs of this realm, from the Conquest to this day. I knew likewise, as they have exercised it themselves, so they have frequently delegated it to others. And on this head I have only to add, that his majesty's ministers were so well satisfied of the constitutional legality of the power itself, and the competency of the crown to delegate it, that a noble lord near me (Lord Dartmouth) afterwards in the committee, moved an amendment, on purpose to reserve the rights of the crown pure and undiminished. I am therefore clearly satisfied, that his majesty might have granted pardons, as well to individuals, as in the lump to districts, communities, and whole provinces. The noble and learned lord has raised arguments and drawn conclusions from the nature of the commission, authorized by the clause; and the objects to which it may or can be legally directed. That in my opinion, my lords, will greatly depend upon circumstances, and the prudence and abilities of those to whom the execution of the commission is intrusted. It can hardly be supposed, that they will incur the displeasure of parliament, for *acting up* to their instructions; and it is still less probable, that they will risque the censure of both parliament and their sovereign, by any improper exercise or abuse of their power.—The noble and learned lord is at a mighty loss to know the precise meaning of the phrase, “well disposed,” as applied to a change of sentiments in such of the colonies as are now in rebellion; and the legal technical definition of that phrase of being “in the king's peace.” For my part I can easily comprehend the meaning of both these expressions; the first plainly importing a disposition in any town, district, or province, to return to their allegiance, and recognize the supreme legislative authority of this country; and the other, a proclamation on such recognition or acknowledgment, on the part of the persons authorized by the act, to declare such colony or province to be “in the king's peace,” that is, to be under the protection of the laws, and be restored

to all the privileges of dutiful and loyal subjects.

My lords, something very unusual, at least to the extent it has been carried this night, has happened on the present occasion. I could not help observing in the course of the debate, that almost *every* matter connected with the affairs of America, has been amply discussed, but the *very proposition* your lordships were convened to consider and decide on. The port duties laid on certain commodities, imported into that country by parliament in 1767, and the partial repeal of them in 1770, have been much dwelt on.—There is *not* a syllable relative to either in the motion.—A noble duke, who spoke early in the debate, (duke of Manchester) has gone very fully and largely into the state of the navy.—There is *not* the least mention made of the navy in the proposition now submitted to your lordships. Another noble duke (duke of Richmond) has entertained us a considerable time, on the subject of *convicts* and vagrants.—The motion is *quite silent* on that head. A fourth (lord Shelburne) endeavoured to prove, that the work imputed to Montcalm, relative to the intended independency of the colonies, whenever they found themselves sufficiently strong to contend with this country, was a forgery; and the same noble lord found fault with the military arrangement in Ireland.—I will not dispute about the forgery, nor defend the propriety of those arrangements; but I will say, that they are both *totally unconnected* with the motion. Finally, the noble and learned lord, who spoke last, (lord Camden) has harangued very fully on the affairs of the East India company, and the improper interference of government. I cannot find a *single line* relative to *that company*, or the *improper extension* of the *powers* of the *crown*, in the motion under consideration.

I had no intention when I came into the house, to take any part in this debate; but having been called upon though not directly, now I am up, I shall trouble your lordships with a few words; meaning however to confine myself merely to the terms and purport of the motion. Before I proceed, I must declare, that I deliver my sentiments with great caution, because *whatever is said here*, immediately

gets abroad, and from thence is wasted to the other side of the Atlantick. The arguments made use of, and the facts stated or referred to, are frequently *misconceived* or *misrepresented*. There are many matters, which come out in debate, that are of *little* consequence, are *trifling* in themselves, and are still rendered, if possible, *more ridiculous in print*. I therefore clearly unite in sentiment with the noble earl (earl Temple) who spoke so ably and so like a true friend to his country the other night; “that little is to be said, but that much is to be done, for that every thing which passes within these walls, is wasted to America by the first conveyance, where it has been converted to the purposes of counteracting the very measures then under consideration.”—It has been much insisted on this day, that the present is a legislative war, and that therefore, his majesty is *bound up* from exercising his prerogative, in the usual manner; for that the matter has been committed solely to the direction and controul of parliament. Supposing this to be strictly true, has not the law so often alluded to in the course of this debate, created the very specifick power under which the commissioners are to act? Supposing it otherwise, will the crown be denied the exercise of its inherent prerogative in the present instance *only*, where it is *most wanted*? But, my lords, the distinction of a legislative war is perfectly new to me. Was not the war relative to the succession, a legislative war? And several others of the same kind, legislative wars? May not every war be called so, which has been carried on by the express desire or consent of parliament? I do not indeed recollect one, carried on since the Revolution, *without that sanction*.

This country, my lords, is now arrived at a very tremendous crisis. We are just commencing a war, of a nature *entirely new*; a war that must necessarily be very expensive, and the *issue of which, no man can foretell*. It is true, that the kingdom will in a great measure *be left defenceless*; that we can have *no certainty* that France, or Spain, will long preserve their *present pacific dispositions*; that we have been compelled to the necessity of hiring foreign troops, and of sending to the ports of other kingdoms for transports. But
how,

how, mylords, were these circumstances to be avoided? America has rebelled. America is now in arms; not defensively, but offensively; even if we were willing to cease hostilities, they are not. We must therefore act with vigour, and we must at least *show* ourselves determined to surmount their opposition. Happy would it be for us, my lords, if any means could be devised, which would end the quarrel without bloodshed; but does the present motion promise any such thing? Without proposing to save a shilling of the enormous expence the nation has been at, in providing and equipping the armaments to be sent, out this year to America, it agrees, that the troops should proceed; but when they shall arrive at their respective destinations, they are to remain with their arms folded a-cross, inactive and unemployed. What then?—Commissioners are to treat with the congress; they are to prepare a petition of grievances, which the commissioners are to bring to England. The Congress will laugh in their sleeves at our folly; they will *re-print* their *declaration of war*, under a *new title*; for *that states* what they term their grievances. We shall lose a campaign, of which they will take care to avail themselves; and the next spring, we shall have the whole to begin again. This, my lords, would, I conceive, be the *effect* of the present motion, were it to receive your lordships sanction; for which reason, I shall give it a negative, looking upon it, as both ill-timed, nugatory, and ineffective.

Lord Camden in reply. I shall not trouble your lordships at this late hour of the night, in making observations on the many *curious* matters, which have now fallen from my learned and noble antagonist. I cannot however forbear making one remark which I think directly applies to his lordship personally; and at the same time points out the very defect which he has censured so liberally in others. I will not pretend to decide with what degree of justice, that is, saying *very little* to the *question*, and a *great deal* on *other subjects*, not at all connected with the present motion, according to his lordship's ideas of the strict rules of parliamentary debate. The noble and learned lord surely misunderstood me,

if he imagined that I questioned the king's power to pardon. No, my lords, what I contended was, what I now pledge myself to your lordships I shall be able to prove, that the king *cannot* pardon in the *lump*, offences against the *state*, without the aid of parliament; much less can he pardon, or agree to any terms short of the claims and conditions which parliament have defined, and prescribed as the true basis of conciliation. The noble and learned lord, by the pains he has taken to justify the celebrated clause, which has been the subject of so much conversation this night, seems rather to be the *father* of it, than the *casual defender*. His lordship says, the commissioners will take care not to transgress the limits of their commission. Will his lordship, or any other noble lord in this house, rise and tell me, that the latter extends an inch farther, than the mere power of granting pardons on terms of submission? that is, on the people of America laying down their arms, and throwing themselves *unconditionally* at our feet. This being the true point, on which the whole question turns, it brings me round to the first object I had in contemplation, which is simply, that the present motion is the *only possible measure*, that can now be safely adopted, in order to prevent the further effusion of blood, and for putting an end to a war, which must inevitably in the end prove the destruction of either, if not both countries. It will supply the *defect* of the *bill*, I have been now commenting on; it will be the means of *drawing forth* specifications of their claims, from the respective parties, and will consequently lay a foundation for treaty, which can be the only safe road to peace and conciliation; whereas, the clause in the capture act, which pretends to attain the same object, is at once *nugatory*, *insidious* and *illusory*. It leaves the matter just as it found it, even according to the noble and learned lord's own ideas; for if the King could delegate the power of pardoning, and of receiving submissions in the manner his lordship contends, the clause in the act of parliament says no more; but as to any power of conceding or conciliating contained in the clause, that of unconditional submission on the

the part of the colonists, I dare say, the noble and learned lord is by *this time* perfectly satisfied, that it never meant any such thing, nor will now bear or admit of any such interpretation.

Duke of Grafton, in justification of his motion, and in reply to Lord Mansfield. My lords, I have long observed that *some persons* from being conversant in the modes of controversy, adopted in the courts below, where matters are too frequently represented in every light, *but the true one*, have acquired a knack of holding up the weak parts of a debate in a ludicrous light; for finding themselves pressed in argument, they are obliged to resort to ridicule, in order to *draw* the attention of the House, to matters of *no* consequence, or rendered so by the *art and chicane* of the *speaker*. Thus the noble and learned lord, who spoke last but one, has claimed a kind of victory, by commenting on every thing which fell in argument from this side of the House, that was not strictly confined to the terms of the motion now on your lordships table; and in the *very spirit* of the conduct he has censured and reprehended in others, has sat down *without* saying *any thing* scarcely to the proposition under consideration. I differ very widely from the learned and noble lord; for I shall be of opinion, that every matter connected with the present cause of dispute with America, the different measures which that dispute successively gave birth to, and the conduct of that war, by which administration and their friends intend, and wish to terminate it, are all subjects worthy the consideration and most diligent attention of parliament. It is evident to demonstration, that those several objects are not separate or distinct, but form one great whole, which cannot be properly viewed, nor maturely considered or judged of unless the parts of which it is composed, be separately and jointly examined. I confess, my lords, that I find myself much hurt, when I perceive a question of such immense importance, treated in so *ludicrous and trivial* a manner. I therefore trust, that your lordships will impute *any warmth* I may have betrayed on the present occasion, purely to the cause I have now mentioned. I hope, I have too great a respect for your lordships, to offer any

motion to your consideration, which I thought did not merit the attention of parliament; and I confess, that I cannot avoid being much surprized, that an attempt to have it *laughed away* should be made, when I am conscious, that I took every possible precaution in my power, to frame it in such a manner, as to leave the subject open; and not by narrowing it, preclude any part of the House from uniting in some general principle, which might on the outset be the means of putting a stop to the further effusion of human blood.

My lords, nothing which has happened on the present occasion, can induce me to desist from prosecuting, what I have so sincerely at heart, the restoration of peace to my afflicted country. I am willing to give up any part of the motion, which may seem objectionable, to those who *only* have it in their power to give it effectual support. I am ready to *alter, omit or amend*, so that the *principle* of conciliation, which was my motive for troubling your lordships, be *preserved*. I am desirous, my lords, in conformity to what I proposed at the opening of my motion, that it be sent to a committee to consider of it, and to report their opinion thereon to the House, by whose judgment I shall most cheerfully abide. I once more *conjure* your lordships to reflect, that the honour of parliament, the prosperity and the dearest and most intimate interests of both countries, and the lives of thousands of British subjects, are at stake; that the *present* is perhaps the *only moment* you will *ever have* to *snatch* them from the ruin which must otherwise inevitably await them, and that the consequences of neglecting this opportunity, will be the source of endless mourning, and lamentation to ages yet unborn."

The question was put on his Grace's motion, about a quarter after eleven o'clock, when there appeared contents below the bar 31, non contents, 91.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 15.

The committee on the Scotch militia bill being resumed, from the adjournment of the preceding day, several clauses were offered with an intention of correcting the *real or pretended* defects in the English militia bill, respecting

specting the number of men to be embodied, the regulation of substitutes, and the qualifications both as to the officers and private men. In respect to the last of those, and the substitutes, we think them well worthy of adoption, for the purpose of being incorporated into our militia law. The clause relative to the qualification, provides after enumerating the several descriptions of men who shall be excused, such as peers, commission, non-commission officers, and private men serving in his majesty's forces; members of the universities; licensed teachers; clergymen; clerks; apprentices; seamen; or persons mustered or doing duty in any of his majesty's dock yards. Nor any man, not possessed of the qualification of a deputy lieutenant, or commission officer in the militia, who *has a living child born in wedlock, shall be compelled to serve personally, or provide a substitute to serve in the militia.* The other clause relative to the substitutes, enacted that no person should be admitted to serve as a substitute, unless he had his ordinary residence in the county, stewary, &c. for which he shall offer to serve, for *twelve calendar months* preceding; nor shall any person be admitted as a substitute, who had served in that capacity, any time *less than six years* preceding his so offering himself.—It is needless to explain the obvious intention of those two clauses. The first, it is plain, was intended to prevent married men from being called away from their *wives and families*; the latter was meant to spread the use of arms as much as possible, among the body of the people, both by requiring previous residence in the substitute, and instead of having the same substitute act for nine years successively, by establishing a necessity for three persons in that time being trained to the use of arms.

Those clauses, and several others, as well as the whole principle and tendency of the bill, was warmly controverted on one side, and defended on the other. At length after the committee had sat till ten o'clock in a *very thin* House, and both sides were heartily fatigued, it agreed to let the bill pass the committee, to report it immediately, and to take it into consideration on the 20th instant previous to any motion for having it engrossed. The bill for better supplying mariners to serve aboard his majesty's ships of war, and for the more speedy supply of seamen, to serve aboard trading vessels, was this day read a second time, and committed.

March 18. Mr. D. Hartley made a kind of general oration on the state of the Navy, the Navy debt, and the probable expences that would be incurred in that part of the establishment in the course of the present year. He pressed, with great energy and warmth, the necessity of laying before the House the real expence of that service. He observed, that the estimate accounts seldom contained more than two thirds of the real expediture; that under the Navy debt and services not provided for, and Navy extraordinaries, a custom had

been by degrees introduced, which gave ministers an absolute and unlimited possession and command of the public purse. The present he insisted was a season when Parliament ought to take *double care* to see, that this ministerial licence was exercised with probity and prudence, as immense sums might be expended in this way, unknown to, at least without the participation or approbation of the representatives of the people. He was aware he said how inefficacious any application of this kind would prove, if the noble lord on the opposite bench (lord North) should think proper to set his face against it. He exhorted his lordship to bring forward an account of the last year's expediture, assuring him, that it was a matter in which his lordship's honour, and the credit of his administration were equally concerned. He said the transport service must have been very considerable last year, as it would be enormous in this; that no account of that particular service had been yet produced; that he intended to move for that, and an account of the navy debt; but he was convinced what little purpose it would answer to frame any motion to that effect, should the noble lord, as usual, still continue averse to it.

Lord North said, it was not the wish of administration to conceal any thing from that House, nor was it in their power, were they ever so desirous. His lordship defended himself, on the general usage of office, the manner the expences were incurred, the impossibility of forming any estimate of their amount before they were actually incurred, or even then, till the proper documents and vouchers were transmitted to the several boards. The house, he insisted, still retained the *efficient* controul; for if the debt was improperly incurred in the first instance; or if there appeared any abuse or malversation, when the accounts came to be inspected, those who should be found to have the trust reposed in them, would certainly feel the displeasure of that House. He added, that he had no objection to give the hon. gentleman every information he desired: he believed, he said, that several of the accounts were not yet closed, nor could be immediately completed; such as were, he was ready to comply, as far as it depended upon him.

Mr. Hartley then made the following motion, which was agreed to without any opposition—"That an account of navy, victualling, and transport bills that were made out on or before the 29th of February 1776, be laid before this House, and that an account of the increase of the debt of the navy between the 31st of December 1774, and the 31st of December 1775, be laid before this House, together with a specification of the respective services for which said debt was incurred, as far as the same can be made up.

The accounts here moved for, were accordingly in a few days afterwards laid before the House; by which it appeared, that the net debt of the navy, on the 29th of February 1776,

was 2,453,617l. 6s. 4d. This debt was incurred in the years 1774 and 1775 chiefly, and may be well charged to the account of the American war, at the rate of at least one million per annum.

March 20. The order of the day was taken into consideration. The Scotch militia bill being read, the Right Hon. T. Townshend moved that the report be postponed till this day four months. The friends and opposers of the bill came fully informed and prepared, to trust all to numbers, for although a very long and warm debate was expected, the question was put a few minutes after seven o'clock, ayes 112, noes 95. As soon as the members returned into the House, a motion was made that the bill be rejected, which was agreed to without a division. The same arguments were resorted to this evening as at the second reading on the motion of commitment, and previous to the House going into the committee: a repetition of them therefore is become unnecessary, having already appeared in this history for the last month. But as various reasons have been assigned for the miscarriage of this bill, some imputing it to the junto under the direction of a great personage, and others to the ostensible ministers refusing to obey their principals, we shall just submit to our readers the two clauses which it was reported had actually caused the difference of opinion among those to whom the conduct of this bill was entrusted in the House of Commons.

"Be it enacted, that if any person who is sworn and inrolled to serve in the said militia, shall enlist into his Majesty's other forces, the colonel or commanding officer of such regiment or corps, in which he shall so enlist, shall pay to the clerk of the corps of the militia, to which such militia man belongs, the sum of three pounds three shillings sterling, which shall be accounted for and paid by him to the commanding officer of the corps, for which such militia man was enrolled to serve, and shall be applied towards finding another man to serve in such militia in the room of the person so enlisting; and if such colonel or commanding officer shall on demand refuse to pay such sum of money to the clerk of the corps of the militia, such enlisting shall from thenceforth be null and void. And if any militia man

shall deny to any officer, serjeant, or other person recruiting for men to enlist and serve in his Majesty's other forces, that he is at the time of his offering to enlist a militia man then actually inrolled and engaged to serve (which the said officer, serjeant or other person is hereby required to ask any man offering to enlist) and shall enlist in his Majesty's other forces, such person so offending, and who shall thereof be convicted before any justice of the peace for such county or stewarty shall be committed to the common gaol of such county or stewarty, there to remain without bail for any time not exceeding six calendar months over and above any penalty or punishment to which such person so offending, shall be otherwise liable by law, and from the day his engagement to serve in the militia shall end, and not sooner, except on payment of such sum of money as aforesaid, he shall belong as a soldier to such corps of his Majesty's other forces, into which he shall have been enlisted."

The other clause which chiefly offended the country gentlemen and the independent part of the House (the former it is said having divided the cabinet) was as follows: "and be it enacted that his Majesty's lieutenants or any three deputy lieutenants of any county or stewarty, is and are hereby authorized by warrant under his hand and seal, or their hands and seals, to employ such person or persons, as he or they shall think fit, to seize and remove the arms, clothes and accoutrements belonging to the militia of such county or stewarty, whenever his Majesty's said lieutenants, or the deputy lieutenants shall judge it necessary to the kingdom, and to deliver the said arms, clothes and accoutrements into the custody of such person or persons as his Majesty's said lieutenant or deputy lieutenants shall appoint to receive the same for the purposes of this act."

As this bill was lost on the consideration of the report, we should not have troubled our readers with the particulars of its fate at this distance of time, were we not well informed that its friends mean to bring it on the ensuing sessions, accompanied with some trifling variations, though substantially the same; consequently we have paid it that degree of attention due to a measure of importance not finally decided upon.

COURT BEAUTIES.

LADY ANNA MARIA STANHOPE is the youngest daughter but one of the Earl of Harrington; in the formation of these beauties, nature hath been uncommonly lavish, and whenever one appeared first in the world, she was said to be the finest; thus they have progressively appeared as age matured their superlative charms. Perhaps no lady ever bore so beautiful a race of daughters—nor are their personal qualities inferior to their mental, for if ever women were justly bound with that cestus of love, good nature—these fair sisters may claim it at the hands of the Cyprian Goddess!

As those already united in the honourable bands of marriage have given every lustre and dignity to the state—there is no reason to doubt but the youngest will equally dignify the connubial union, if beauty, with every quality and accomplishment, can make them amiable to mankind. In praise of these ladies, Mr. Pope's admired stanza may be imitated, nor less wondered at.

Accept a miracle—most truly rare,
All Stanhope's daughters are both chaste and fair.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN your Magazine for July, respectable notice was taken of the Duke of Richmond's motion for an address to the king on the ministerial treaties for foreign troops, and his famous speech on the occasion.

The following is the genuine Address which was moved for, with a List of the Lords who affixed their names to it as a protest against the treaties, and which certainly should be preserved in your useful repository. M.

HOUSE of LORDS.

THE order of the day was read for the Lords to be summoned.

It was moved, That the following address be presented to his Majesty, viz.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that it is with the utmost concern we have seen the treaties which your Majesty, by the advice of your ministers, has been pleased to enter into with their serene Highnesses the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the Count of Hanau, and which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to communicate to this House.

We beg leave humbly to represent to your Majesty, the sense we entertain of the danger and disgrace attending this inconsiderate measure, when it has been judged necessary in the first exertions of Great Britain to subjugate her colonies, to hire an army of foreign mercenaries; acknowledging to all Europe, that these kingdoms are unable, either from want of men, or disinclination to this service, to furnish a competent number of natural-born subjects to make the first campaign: and it is a melancholy consideration, that the drawing off the national troops (though feeble, for the unhappy purpose on which they are employed) will yet leave these kingdoms naked, and exposed to the assault and invasion of powerful neighbouring and foreign nations.

We further beg leave humbly to submit to your Majesty, that if the justice and equity of this unnatural war was not questioned by so large a part of your Majesty's subjects, yet a reconciliation with the colonies,

Sept. 1776.

Die Martis, 5 Martij, 1776.

though attended with some concessions, would be more agreeable to sound policy, than to intrust the prosecution of hostilities to foreigners, in whom we cannot confide, and who, when they are at so great a distance from their own country, and suffering under the distresses of a war, wherein they have no interest or concern, with so many temptations to exchange vassalage for freedom, will be more likely to mutiny or desert, than to unite faithfully and co-operate with your Majesty's natural-born subjects.

We ought not to conceal from your Majesty the anxiety we feel on the latitude of the articles in the several treaties, which stipulate the power in your Majesty of employing these troops in any part of Europe. Means are hereby provided for introducing a foreign army even into this realm; and we cannot so far confide in your Majesty's ministers, as to suppose they would be very scrupulous in advising such a measure, since they have already introduced foreign troops into two of our strongest fortresses, and have offered to bring four thousand more foreigners into the kingdom of Ireland, without the consent of a British Parliament.

That we have moreover just reason to apprehend, that when the colonies come to understand, that Great Britain is forming alliances, and hiring foreign troops for their destruction, they may think they are well justified by the example, in endeavouring to avail themselves of the like assistance; and that France, Spain, Prussia, or other powers of Europe, may conceive they have as good a right as Hesse, Brunswick, and Hanau, to interfere in our domestic quarrels. And if the flames of a war from these proceedings should be kindled in Europe, which

which we fear is too probable, we reflect with horror upon the condition of this country, under circumstances wherein she may be called upon to resist the formidable attack of powerful enemies, which may require the exertion of our whole force, at a time when the strength and flower of the nation is employed in fruitless expeditions on the other side of the world.

That the treaty, by stipulating not only to give the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in case of attack or disturbance in the possession of his territories, all the succour which shall be in your Majesty's power to give, but likewise to continue such succour until the Landgrave shall have obtained entire security, and a just indemnification, lays this kingdom under the necessity of taking part in every quarrel upon the continent, in which his Serene Highness may happen to be engaged, and that without any equivalent consideration to make the contract reciprocal; as this island can expect no assistance from an inconsiderable sovereignty in the heart of Germany, from which more troops are always drawn than she is able to replace for her own defence, and whose revenues are not sufficient to maintain even those she has lent without the aid of subsidy. We conceive, therefore, that this engagement of Great Britain to defend and indemnify, must be considered as part of the price she is to pay for the hire of those troops. If

this article of charges (which cannot be estimated) be added to the enormous expences of levy money, charges of making good the losses of the several corps, ordinary and extraordinary subsidies, and their continuation after the troops are returned to their respective countries, and can be of no use to Great Britain, we may say with truth that Great Britain never before entered into a treaty so expensive, so unequal, so dishonourable, and so dangerous in its consequences.

We therefore humbly implore your Majesty to give immediate orders for stopping the march of the Hessian, Brunswick, and Hanau troops, and for a suspension of hostilities in America, in order to lay the foundation of a speedy and permanent reconciliation between the great contending parts of this distracted empire.

It was moved to agree with the said motion.

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the negative.

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Dissentient.

ABINGDON.
PONSONBY.
KING.
FITZWILLIAM.
ARCHER.

PORTLAND.
EFFINGHAM.
ABERGAVERNYY.
CAMDEN.
RICHMOND.

To the EDITOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

*Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,
Quo graves Persæ melius perirent;
Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum
Rara juvenus.*

S I R,

AMIDST the sound of arms preparing from the Ohio to the Danube, the situation of the European nations recalls to my mind the awful prophecy of Joel, chap. ii. verses 9, 10. "Prepare war, wake up the mighty men; let all the men of war draw near. Beat your plough-shares into swords, and your pruning-hooks into spears: let the weak say, I am strong." Yet, Sir, few seem to feel for the many miseries that the rulers of kingdoms are preparing for their

own subjects, as no scourge is heavier than that dreadful one of war, justly called God's sore judgement. In Holland, where I have lately been, I remarked the sentiments of those republicans, concerning our own affairs, and the step of taking German troops into British pay, to subdue our American fellow subjects.—They were not surprized that needy princes should embrace a good bargain for their slaves: they are most of them, say they, merchants of men, whom they sell as beasts,

beasts, or any other mercantile article, to the best bidder. They were however astonished, that a British king could not raise troops among his own subjects for the American quarrel. Britons were the properest to be employed on such a business: but if they could not be raised, or confided in, as disliking the cause, it ought to have been a powerful caution, not to engage in a dispute, where the assistance of foreigners was required.—The Dutch admired the policy, yet condemned the baseness of hiring men, who, having no liberty themselves, are no judges of its precious worth; and being totally ignorant of all law, but German military law, strangers to the rights of nature and of nations, and to the claims of humanity, are the fittest instruments for reducing others to that abject degradation and servitude they are in themselves. When men of slavish habits, said one, have the prospect of becoming masters over other slaves, they rule with a severer rod than they themselves ever felt or complained of. And surely no slave is like a soldier, who, although professing Christianity, and calling himself a subject of the Most High God, dares not examine the justice of the cause, but must go implicitly and tamely as a beast to the slaughter. Such is that humiliating state, to which men are reduced in the military profession.

The laws of religion, says Montequieu, B. 3. ch. 10. "are of a superior nature, because they bind the sovereign as well as the subject. But with respect to the laws of nature, it is otherwise; the prince is no longer supposed to be a man." And speaking of despotic governments, he observes in the same place: "Man's portion here, like that of beasts, is instinct, compliance and punishment." But what shall be said to the vile abuse of power in Christian princes, in reducing subjects to this state of servitude? What right can any prince have to transfer body, life, and even the souls of men, to fight in a cause, in which they have received no injury? To oppress those who are strangers to them, and to kill them by the order and will of their ruler, because he has received money for this impious butchery, when the laws of eternal justice and nature proclaim this obvious truth, that where

no personal, or national injuries are received, there can be no ground for defensive or offensive war, none for vengeance, none for retaliation, or restitution of damages. With regard to the poor creatures who are hired, it is neither a defence against enemies, nor an offence for injuries sustained, the two only grounds on which war can be justified. In what light then must the God of all nations regard these messengers of destruction? And altho' princes, under the sanction of laws of nations, laws of arbitrary and undefined sense, think themselves at liberty to remove the old landmarks of simple and original truths; yet they must remain immutable; and no power less than the divine, which established them, can change their nature, or annul their moral obligation. Political law admits of all equivocal casuistry and evasion; it is a mere sport, a game for imperial and regal civilians to bend like wax, and like Proteus, to change it into any form and colour. But the great law of self-defence against injuries, or of reparation and reprisals for injuries received, can have no place here. What injury have German princes sustained? How are they concerned in the American dispute more than with the quarrels in Asia? Nor are they acquainted with the spirit of our constitution, or with the rights claimed by the parties. If the execrable lust of gold, *auri sacra fames*, extinguishes the claims of humanity and the voice of justice and equity, among heathen kings and governors, this base principle should be detested by princes professing a belief in the legislation of the Almighty Governor of the universe, who has, in his laws, guarded the life and blood of man with such a peculiar sanction, as to make the shedding of it, unjustly, his own cause; and has threatened to repay it, without respect of persons, although with this awful distinction, that mighty men, as Ecclesiasticus speaks, shall be mightily tormented. Divine justice is not the less certain, because it delays the day of vengeance.

The foreign mercenaries, whom we have hired, are almost all of them of the reformed persuasion; their rulers too must hear, at least in their chapels and churches, a different language in the words of the great Judge of high and low, from that of courtiers or of lawyers,

lawyers, whatever slight attention they may now pay to such awful admonitions. They have in the present case, with a stoical insensibility and a too common political apathy, (contracted in the warm and soft bosom of indolence, pride, and voluptuousness, nursed in palaces,) sent their subjects to hazard their life against men who worship the same God and Saviour; they expose thousands to death, each of whose lives is as valuable in the eyes of their Creator as their own, (unless the souls of princes are of a different nature, though all allow their blood to be the same) they are commissioned to take life from persons, inoffensive and innocent towards them, whatever criminality they may have in the eyes of their own governor. What is this, on fair enquiry, better than being assassins, hired for money to slaughter others? May not many be assassins as well as a few? Does acting as an army lessen the offence more than acting by two or three?—Will it be less murder in the eyes of a just God, because their princes, and not they themselves, are paid for the bloody work? Or will they cloak their evil business under this specious excuse, that they act not by their own will, but as servants or machines, by the will of their superior? Whoever act by the will and authority of another, must take care to act as justly, as if they acted by their own motion and liberty.—Man cannot divest himself of moral agency, or transfer it to another, without violating the authority of his Maker, in creating him responsible for his actions. *Qui per alium facit, facit per se*, is a maxim of equity which will stand all enquiry and discussion; and as men are forbidden to follow a multitude to sin, so are they forbidden to be ashamed when it concerneth their souls, in that beautiful book of moral lessons; "Accept no person against thy soul, and let not the reverence of any man cause thee to fall." Eccl. ch. iv. v. 22. How can the greatest of all concerns be more hazarded than in such a weighty case, as the danger of committing murder, and all other acts of cruelty and oppression, almost inevitable in a state of war—the most dreadful scourge of heaven, and the secret judgement of all temporal calamities?—Who ought to be so careful of justice, as those who,

as David speaks of himself, carry their lives in their hands, and stand on the verge of eternity in every day of battle? Humiliating and fearful station indeed!

If soldiers who have no will, but an implicit submission, must be answerable for the justice or injustice of a war—granted it must be, that their servitude is the most abject of all men; no condition can be so completely slavish, as to have no moral judgement, the distinction of a man from a beast; and no will, but that perhaps of a foolish, ambitious, and unjust governor. But the question, in a moral and religious view, will be, how they were reduced to this degraded state? whether by compulsion, or their own choice? for unless armies, by martial law, are discharged from the superior law of God himself, the great question will be this, not who commanded, but what was commanded? not who was the master, but whether his will was just and consonant to the knowledge of right and wrong written on every heart, and under Revelation, hung out to view in the tablet of divine laws?

A Frenchman in company when these matters were agitated, answered with his national vivacity: "Sir, reason, morality, and religion, belong not to kings or armies; and such arguments as yours, are spoken to winds, seas, and rocks. If men reasoned, they would never be soldiers; if they obeyed the lessons of Christian morality, the sword must be put up into its sheath, and sleep for ever there; if the laws and statutes of the Great Saviour were received by kings, they would prefer the obscure cells of monks, to the splendid danger of being responsible for all the desolation one war spreads among the works of God; always unjust on one side of the quarrel."—A sensible Hollander, who lamented the decline of the republican spirit since the appointment of an hereditary Stadtholder, replied with zeal and vehemence: God, Sir, made all men of one nature and of one blood: violence and power erected the thrones of kings, and kings, by the adulation of priests, have been clothed with the prerogatives of God. For my part, I wish all men the happiness of being under Aristotle's description of good government.

government. "He that desires to be governed by law, desires that God should be his sovereign. He that desires to be governed by the will of a king, that is, by the will of a man, desires to be subject to a wild beast as it were; since man is so far from acting always according to reason, that he is generally influenced by his passions." As for our government, it is insensibly changing, though our forms remain; and as for Britain, Sir, it is a vain nation, boasting a peculiar felicity of constitution in church and state, when you have, as Montesquieu seemed to fear, book 2. ch. 4. lost true liberty in seventy years, and are become one of the most servile nations on earth. —The people, at large, have no choice, either in ecclesiastical or civil offices, not even the choice of their senate, by such inadequate representation, and even that, mostly venal and pensioned. Your senators resemble the *petite noblesse* of despotic governments; more servile, more needy, and more rapacious than the houses of the greater nobility. Your princes seem not to

have forgiven the people their superiority and gift of a crown at the Revolution; they have since been reducing the majesty of the people to a state equal to annihilation, or worse; making their representatives their taskmasters, to lay on heavy burdens of taxes; to establish an army, ever increasing, and to accumulate a debt of enormous bulk, with the dangerous appendage of places and pensions multiplied beyond any necessity, but that of corruption. This triple cord is bound about your boasted freedom, and that within the compass of seventy years; which no despotic prince would have had credit or courage to effect in so many centuries, if perhaps he could ever have gained so compleat a victory over the spirit of your constitution; leaving you all your forms without life or power, and resembling no more the truth, than a skeleton resembles the beauty, animation, and motion of a body in health and vigour.

LAICUS.

A SPECULATION ON PAPER-WEALTH.

IN proportion as the minds of men become debauched and enervated, they are open to *delusion* of every kind. Human nature perhaps could never form a greater contrast than betwixt the *old Roman republic* and the modern dealers in beads and catgut who disgrace the same ground.

When a nation could be so far gulled by a priesthood, as to believe a *wafer* not only the *true sign* of the human body, but the body itself actually existing in many different places at the same time, they became bankrupt in understanding; their juggling leaders had drawn upon them for the last mite of reason and common sense; and transubstantiation remained in all the catholic states, a badge of spiritual tyranny on one hand, and slavery on the other, which infinitely surpassed all the fable, superstition, and imposture of pagan Rome.

Luckily, in Britain, we have shaken off this creed, and indeed most other religious creeds and prejudices. It is enough for us to swallow the political

transubstantiation of civil property; but I think our infatuation falls little short of the Papists, when we can in good earnest believe the wealth and power of a great nation to be truly and substantially exprest and represented by *scraps of paper*; which are so far from being property, or the true signs of property, that they signify nothing truly, but imposture on one hand, and credulity on the other; they may be annihilated by an opinion, a report, a dream; the dream of presumption in government, of delusion in the people; a gang of Jacobite raggamuffins striding to the *Sooth*, have more than once shaken it: the small *bubble of Ayr*, that Caledonian *frog*, swelling to ape the English *ox*, has thrown it into violent agitation. But while we ridicule the mysteries of faith, we have an implicit confidence in the bubbles of state; and yet I cannot see a greater absurdity in supposing one man to eat his God than another to carry about him a *thousand acres* of land, or to put a great house or an equipage

equipage into his pocket-book; which is done every day in this metropolis, with the greatest self-complacence, and security. And although we should be ready to laugh at the fly priest, who putting the wafer into our mouths, cries, *hoc est corpus*; yet we have no suspicion of the state juggler, who putting some flimsy bits of paper into our hands, tells us one is a freehold estate, a second a manor, a third a town house, and a fourth a fat ox, or a pipe of wine. This gross bubble, practised every hour even upon the infidelity of avarice itself, rather exceeds than falls short of the spiritual one; because the objects it converses with are merely sensible, and more open to detection. So that when we see a wise and philosophical nation hugging phantoms for realities, running mad in schemes of refinement, taste, pleasure, wealth, power, and greatness, by the sole aid of this civil *bocus pocus*;

when we contemplate paper gold, and paper land, paper fleets, armies, and revenues: a paper government, and a *supreme paper legislature*; we are apt to regard the Fairy Tales, the Travels of Gulliver, and the Arabian Nights Entertainments, as grave relations, and historical facts. We are really the true Enchanted Island. I begin to suspect the Thames before my eyes to be no better than a theatrical river, made of paper or tinsel; and I have frequently my doubts, from the strong propensity I find to paper, whether I am myself of any better materials. We have carried the paper manufactory to a great height indeed, when our very houses are not only lined but built with paper. We have had our gold, silver, and iron ages of the poets; the present, to mark its frivolity, is the *paper age*.

REGULUS.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

POLITICKS make one of the favourite topics of conversation in this country. They are the great relish in social intercourse, and give a zest to our other pleasures. I must own this is a blessing for which I shall ever thank God. It will be a certain proof that our rulers permit us to have some remains of liberty, when we dare discuss matters of government, and examine the conduct of our ministers with freedom and unreserve.

But if an enterprising minister, or a Scotch junto, should ever be hardy enough to attack this great Palladium of a free country, we shall still have one favorite argument untouched. *Religion*, till popery shall be established in London as well as Quebec, will still be left us for an harmless and inoffensive matter of discussion, and we may quarrel about that without offence to the governing powers.

What benefit the public may have received from the several clubs or disputing societies instituted for the solution of the most knotty questions in divinity, and the explaining hard and difficult texts of Scripture, I cannot tell; but this I will maintain, that the most eager religious orators and dispu-

tants are those who circulate the glass with greatest rapidity. For I have observed, that neither zeal nor devotion were one jot abated by the number of bottles that were exhausted.

Shakespear draws in his Othello an admirable picture of an officer, who drinks, quarrels, and prays, in a breath. Cassio entreats heaven to forgive his sins; and believes he shall be saved according to his rank in the army, for the lieutenant certainly must go to heaven before the ensign. He confesses that heaven is above all, though he does not know his right-hand from his left; and the best of it is, notwithstanding his piety, he will quarrel most with the man who shall dare to say he is drunk.

I have sometimes met with an odd mixture of a libertine and a bigot, but more frequently with the debauchee, who frequently piqued himself on his firm attachment to religion, and who would quarrel heartily for an article of faith, in his cups.

The following anecdote of a French author will give a better idea of the character I am speaking of, than the most elaborate discourse.

Chapelle was a learned and facetious epicure,

epicure, whose company was coveted by all who pretended to enjoy the charms of easy and sprightly wit; while he was familiar with Boileau, Racine, Moliere, and all the men of genius of the age, he was sought after by princes of the blood, and persons the most distinguished for their eminence in the state. Happy was the man that could engage this gay droll, who was as singular in his humour, as he was ready in his repartees and ironical strictures. He one day enjoyed himself greatly at an entertainment of the Marshal de Brisac, till the conversation unluckily turned upon religion. The Marshal and his guest had drank just enough to make them exceeding zealous Christians, ready to die for the faith. Chapelle observed, that it was impossible for them to merit heaven, who led such loose and dissipated lives; that in short, the only way to arrive at the summit of celestial happiness, was by suffering martyrdom on earth. I believe you are right, says the Marshal,

but how shall we bring that about? Why, I will tell your lordship, said Chapelle, we will immediately set out for Constantinople, and openly profess our contempt of the Alcoran, and that we believe Mahomet was an impostor. We shall then be taken up; I will immediately justify the accusation by abusing the false prophet; I shall then be rewarded with the crown of martyrdom first, then comes your lordship. How! says the Marshal, you little pitiful rascal, you petty buffoon and low companion, do you pretend to gain the honour of being a martyr before me? Upon this a scuffle ensued, the wit and the Marshal laid hold of one another; company rushing into the room prevented farther mischief; but the bursts of laughter were incessant when the combatants recovered breath to explain themselves; for nothing could be more ridiculous than two drunken men claiming precedence of martyrdom.

ERRIUS.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MR. Soame Jenyns, in his tract on the verity of the Christian religion seems to give up the notion of the universal propagation of that religion, as predicted in the sacred writings. The learned have supposed, that some historic documents of very distant nations, tended to prove that Christianity had been once taught in those countries, although the memory of the doctrine, through length of time, and other conspiring causes, had been effaced.

There is so much darkness brooding over remote antiquity, that, what are termed discoveries, seldom serve to enlighten us in the way of truth. There is a certain period beyond which all is conjecture. Little reliance is to be placed on coins, they are so often spurious. Little confidence is to be reposed in manuscripts, they are so frequently forged. Even stone monuments, when said to have been dug up in this or that country, scarcely deserve any credit. The hand of fraud is discernible even in the ravages of time.

I am led into this train of thought by reflecting on a certain monument, said to have been dug up in Sanxuen, a village of China. The story of that

transaction is thus related by a very grave author.

A square stone of about ten spans long, and five broad, was discovered by some persons who were digging for another purpose than that of finding relics. At the upper part of this stone there was the figure of a Cross. Under this cross there was an inscription in Sinic characters, which rendered literally into Latin, was as follows;

*"Lapis, in Laudem et Memoriam aeternam
Legis, Lucis, & Veritatis, portatus*

De Judea, et in China

Promulgatus.

ERECTUS."

In English thus:

"This Stone was erected

*To the Praise and eternal Remembrance
Of*

The Law of Light, and Truth

Brought from Judea

And

Promulgated in China."

This was only the title of the monument. The body of it contained a relation how the gospel of Christ Jesus was brought out of Judea by one Olo Puen, and propagated in China. This transaction

transaction is supposed to have happened about six hundred years after the death of Christ. According to the history of this whole affair, Olopuen, the first promulgator of Christianity in China, was introduced to the court of the Emperor. Here he underwent the necessary examination. The Emperor was so satisfied both of the virtue of the man, and of the excellence of his doctrine, that he caused a proclamation to be issued in his favour. Olopuen, in that proclamation, is stiled a "*man of superlative virtue*." The proclamation speaks of the doctrine taught by him in the following strain of panegyric :

"Cujus intentum docendi nos a fundamentis examinantes, invenimus doctrinam ejus admodum excellentem, et sine strepitu exteriori, fundatam principaliter in creaturae mundi."

That is,

"Having examined the very fundamental principles of his doctrine, we find it excellent beyond description. It stands not in need of any external bombast or bustle. It takes its rise even from the creation of the world."

The Emperor thus publicly applauding the doctrine of Olopuen, it is scarcely necessary to say, that the subjects of China became the favourers of Christianity. If the worship of the

devil was adopted by the Prince, courtiers would despise the torments of hell, rather than not be in the fashion. As the Emperor of China became a friend to Christianity, his people, we may be assured, followed his example. Olopuen was caressed during his life time, but, after his demise, Christianity so lost ground in China, as that the recollection it had ever existed there, would not have been preserved, but for the accident which caused the stone I have mentioned, to be dug up.

I have only one short observation to make, which is, that if the relation is genuine, and that such a story was ever acknowledged, as an authentic monument, by the Chinese historians, then it is plain, that the doctrines of Christianity have been propagated in remoter regions than is generally supposed. If the stone, like many other relics of antiquity, is spurious, and the relation of its discovery, altogether fabulous, I do confess, it would give me much pleasure, to see this proved by some learned person of the age. You, Sir, would, I doubt not, appropriate a sufficient part of your magazine for the task. You would have my thanks ; and, the gentleman, so obliging as to undertake the business, would be entitled to my gratitude.

CLIO.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE can be nothing more serviceable to a state than true, there cannot be any thing more destructive to the morals of a people, than false religion. The man who is devoid of the principles of grateful piety, is a stranger to heart-self satisfaction. We all seem to be agreed in this principle ; but, most of us differ as to the essentiality of this or that mode which constitutes the true religion.

Persons of condition are too polished in their manners, too refined in their sentiments, not to be shocked with the ribaldry, vulgarism and nonsense, with which too many of our pulpits abound. Yet, it is the people of sense and condition, who give a turn to the national manners. The habits of persons, in elevated stations, are followed impli-

citly by the middling and lower ranks. Unless religion should prevail among the higher orders, it is a folly to think, that the inferior classes of the people will be captivated with its charms.

Many instances of the enthusiasm of the Romish church, have been exhibited. The fanatic impostors, of that community, have been so numerous ; their frauds have been conducted with such barefaced impudence, that to recount the one, or to lay open the other, would require many volumes. What seems the more extraordinary is, that notwithstanding these pious frauds have been again and again detected, they still continue to be practised, in open defiance of detection. There is not an holy relic, which an impudent Monk can exhibit, but

but what has been demonstrated spurious. Yet, relics continue in vogue with the vulgar. All honest Roman Catholics, indeed, see through the cheat: sometimes, there is one good enough to confess the imposition, as the following piece of history will testify.

Michael de Marollas was an abbot of Villedoin. It so happened, that this good man was present, when the head of St. John the Baptist was shewn as a curious relic to the Princess Mary, at Amiens. The Princess, after surveying the head, kissed it; and, turning to the abbot, she desired him to do the same. The abbot complied; and, whilst he was performing the ceremony, he whispered softly to himself, "*That this was only the fifth or sixth head of the Baptist, which he had kissed.*"

Notwithstanding the feats some of our methodists have performed; notwithstanding that the saints of that order possess a superlative degree of modest assurance; yet, I am inclined to think, they have not half so much interest in heaven, as their brethren of the Romish Church. The latter have performed more miracles; they can produce more authentic vouchers, in proof of their intimacy with the Deity. What signifies a few living witnesses to attest the truth of a doctrine? Give me the holy relics of the dead. The bone of Balaam's ass is a fragment of consequence. The cloak, which St. Paul left at Troas, is of infinitely more moment than a thousand scriptures. Ask you the reason? Take it, concisely, thus: Some very ingenious Christian writers suppose, that the Apostle would never have been so anxious for this cloke, had it not been the very same garment which the prophet Elias let fall when he ascended to heaven.

I have, in a preceding essay (London Magazine July) touched on some of those pious rarities which the impudence of religious saints hath palmed on the credulity of the people. The catalogue is so numerous, that I shall now only select those which favour most of divinity.

* *L'Enfant Pres.* vol. ii. p. 141.

† *Geddes's Tracts*, vol. ii. p. 228.

‡ *Addison's Travels*.

§ *Vid. Maundrel's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 34.

Sept. 1776.

When the numbers of the faithful, began rather to decrease, and the religion founded by the saints was profanely called in question, certain monks stood forth as champions in the cause. To the utter confusion of scepticism, they worked miracles in so open a manner, that a man must have given up his senses, had he not discerned the hand of heaven in whatever they performed. The waverings of that age were strengthened, but, as all religious founders are anxious for the welfare of future generations, the holy fraternity, with that boldness of assurance which ever accompanies the favourites of heaven, projected a method of settling religion on a firmer basis. They knew, there were many relics scattered over the world. They set out in quest of them. Their artifice insured them success; and their impudence taught them how to make the most of the bargain. I will recite some of their discoveries for the edification of the reader.

I. *In Palestine they found the slippers of Enoch. The only remains of this antediluvian's wardrobe.*

II. *The waterpots which were used at the marriage of Cana in Galilee. These are now to be seen at Ravenna and Pisa.*

III. *The hem of our Lord's garment, which cured the diseased woman. This, by some accident, travelled from Jerusalem to a Carthusian monastery at Cologne. The ladies of that place send wine to the monks, to have the relic steeped in it, and they drink the wine (if the monks leave any) on every emergent occasion †.*

IV. *A lock of the hair of Mary Magdalen. Finely preserved. It is to be seen at Oviedo in Spain.*

V. *A tear which our Lord shed over Lazarus. An angel gathered it up. Put it into a phial. Gave it to Mary Magdalen, and the monks found it on Mount Calvary. This tear is now at Vendome in France ‡.*

VI. *The seamless coat of our Lord was discovered at a monastery near Paris. The Monks affirm, that his mother made it for him, when he was extremely young. I believe it.*

VII. *Several nails of the cross, pos-*

possessing most miraculous virtues. They are now deposited in various places*.

To apostrophize in the phrase of an apostle, "*What shall we say to these things?*" Believe them we must, or we question the veracity of the religious founders. Besides, numerous nations not only have believed in, but do now rely on, the authenticity of these relics. The monks, who col-

lected them, deserve therefore the thanks of their species. If we question the genuineness of these relics, we shall be still the more in love with that impudence, which could effect such wonders as to prevail on men to lay aside the use of their senses, and believe against the conviction of reason.

A COGNOSCENTI.

Observations on some English Proverbs.

MY Lord Bacon observes, that the genius, wit, and spirits of a nation, are described by their proverbs; such as the noble sublimity of the ancient Greeks and Romans, the gravity of the Spaniards, the sprightliness of the French, and the rugged simplicity of the English. I shall make a few observations on those proverbs, which are either originally English or adopted by our countrymen, and chiefly applied to persons in high life.

"Sail, quoth the king; hold, quoth the wind."

This is a proper admonition to kings, that however great their power may be over their subjects, the wind, seas, and weather will not obey them, let them bluster and threaten as much as they please.

"The king's cheese goes half away in parings."

That is, a great deal of it is squandered away amongst the collectors and other officers of the revenue, in public salaries, and perhaps private embezzlements, unless they are strictly watched and often called to account.

"The king's chaff is worth more than other men's corn."

This signifies that even the little perquisites which attend the king's service, are more considerable than the standing wages of private persons.

"He that eats the king's goose, will be choaked with his feathers."

Though too many princes do not care how much their poor subjects are fleeced, they seldom pardon such injuries, when done to themselves, especially if they happen to be defrauded in that which is their darling passion; and therefore some of our modern ministers, much wiser than their prede-

cessors, instead of touching a bit of their master's goose, have fattened it up for his own table at the people's expence, as well as another for themselves.

"Kings and bears often worry their keepers."

This is a very gross comparison, and I am sorry to find it amongst our English proverbs; though even Solomon, who was a king, as well as the wisest of men, makes use of it. Nay the truth of it is confirmed by a thousand instances in history, and ought to be a warning to all bad ministers and courtiers; some of whom are so sensible of their danger, that they use their masters little better than bears; keeping them almost constantly muzzled and tied up, they grow very tame, and find it for their advantage to lead them about themselves.

"The people's love is the king's lifeguard."

These words contain so plain and excellent a moral, that they stand in need of no comment, and ought to be fixed up in characters of gold, over the gates of every palace.

"It is well said, but who will bell the cat?"

This is a Scottish proverb, and was occasioned, as Mr. Kelly (not Hugh Kelly) informs us, by the following circumstance in history. The nobility of Scotland entered into a combination against one Spence, the favourite of King James the Third. It was proposed to go in a body to Stirling, seize Spence, and hang him; then to offer their service to the king, as his natural counsellors; upon which Lord Gray observed, "it is well said, but who will bell the cat?" Alluding

to the fable of the mice, who proposed to put a bell about the cat's neck, that they might be apprised of her coming. The Earl of Angus replied, that he would bell the cat, which he accordingly executed, and was ever afterwards called Archibald Bell-Cat. This furnishes the nobility of all nations with a very good lesson, not to suffer a wicked favourite to domineer over his sovereign, as well as over themselves, and the whole nation, without exerting their authority against him, in the most rigorous manner, according to law.

"A friend at court is worth a penny in the purse."

My author seems to be of opinion, that this saying came into use before the custom of buying commissions, and placing of money, because at present a purse seems to be the only friend at court, without which nothing is to be got there but neglect and empty promises, unless a man hath it in his power to do a great man some notable job.

"As long as you are in the fox's service, you must hold up his tail."

This is a severe sarcasm upon the abject tools, and implies that they must submit to any dirty work, which their paymaster shall think fit to impose upon them; such as holding up his tail, or even his strumpet's tail; for if they boggle at any thing, they are sure of being kicked off, and exposed. To such persons therefore I would recommend the following proverb—"Leave the court ere the court leave thee."

"If the devil be vicar, you'll be clerk."

This is spoken of trimmers, turn-coats, and time-servers, who abound too much in all courts, and commonly take the advice of another proverb,

"Never go to the devil with a dish-clout in your hand."

For he must be a fool, as well as a knave, who sells his soul for a trifle, if he can get any thing considerable by it; and herein consists the only difference between a rogue of state and a poor pickpocket. The former may be thought more honourable, according to court language; but the latter is equally honest, and much more excusable.

"Go back, and fall; go forward, and mar all."

Applied to those who have hemmed themselves in between such difficulties, that they cannot stir either one way or the other. This hath sometimes been the case even of ministers, who have negotiated their country into so untoward a situation, that peace and war are equally dangerous and impracticable.

These proverbs, amongst a thousand more, contain a little compendium or epitome of our natural and political constitution. There is indeed a good deal of satire, and some of it not very delicate, mixed up with them, but such as is founded in good sense, and agreeable to the spirit of a rough and free people.

ON EDUCATION.

THE education of youth is of the utmost importance to their present, as well as their future, happiness. We cannot too early inculcate into their infant minds those sentiments, which we wish them to imbibe and retain through every future period of their lives. The infirmities of human nature are great and various; but though we may not be always able to subdue them, by a proper care we may greatly moderate the efficacy they would otherwise have on our dispositions. Our very passions, which, by some, are reckoned our worst enemies,

may, by a prudent regulation, be rendered conducive to our greatest happiness.

The temper and disposition of a youth is too little attended to in the mode of his education, nor are his abilities any more regarded. Boys of different dispositions should not be treated with the same conduct. A mild word will have an effect on some, when nothing but the harshest severity will on others. Different tempers require different treatment. An uniform plan cannot, with propriety, be always adopted. Parents should consult

sult the first dawns of reason in their infant offspring, and they should accurately attend to what their genius points out. Some would do honour to the pulpit, who would disgrace the camp; some would thrive in business, who would never shine at the bar. Is it not the height of folly to bury the talents of a boy of a bright capacity and shining parts, in a dull plodding business, where he can have no opportunity of exerting his abilities, when he would excel as a skilful lawyer and celebrated orator, if bred to the bar? Equally as absurd it must appear, to train up a youth of but indifferent, or, at best, but moderate parts, to a profession where the greatest abilities are requisite.

A perfect acquaintance with the classics, and a thorough knowledge of figures, are not the only or chief things to be considered in the education of youth, so as to render them happy in themselves and useful members of society. We ought to instil into them principles of piety, virtue, benevolence, moderation and fortitude. These principles will inspire them with a love to their Creator; they will render them happy in themselves, and make them solicitous of communicating happiness to others. Moderation and magnanimity finish the hero. The man who conquers himself, does more than he who routs armies, and subdues empires. An equality of mind, in prosperous or adverse circumstances, not only establishes our reputation with others, but contributes to our own happiness. Sir Francis Bacon, speaking of fortitude, says, "the truly brave man is prepared for every event, armed in all fortunes, foresees without fear, enjoys without satiety, and suffers without impatience."

Numberless are the examples we have recorded in history, how the truly great have supported the frowns of fortune, and the malice of their enemies, with equanimity and fortitude. Socrates heard the news of his death mildly, and serenely suffered. Brutus

beheld the execution of his sons, with composure and steadiness, when the safety of Rome demanded it. Mr. Addison, at his departure out of life, knowing he had lived as he would wish to die, at his last moment said, to his weeping friend, "see with what peace a Christian can die." I hope I shall be pardoned for this digression, as it was only intended to inculcate the observation above mentioned, how necessary it is that we should instil into the minds of youth, moderation and fortitude; as the present mode of education tends to render them incapable of supporting the most trifling misfortunes, they being from their infancy, enervated by luxury and dissipation, so that we cannot expect any great exertion of vigour and activity, even should the times require it. The affections of their minds are so centered in themselves, that benevolence has little or no share in their hearts. Can such a system of education, as is now too generally adopted, render them useful, or beneficial members of society? Certainly not.

Whilst parents indulge their children, in every little whim and caprice, in their infancy and youth, we can expect no other consequences than what we daily perceive, viz. a disregard to virtue and religion. I am as far as any person can possibly be, from wishing to see harshness or severity used towards them; on the contrary, we should always temper authority with lenity; display the loveliness of virtue in the most amiable light; and, at the same time, depict vice in the detestable colours it justly deserves; then, and not until then, may we expect a reformation of manners. As there is nothing of more importance, so there is nothing more difficult than the education of youth; therefore it behoves both parents, and tutors, to be particularly careful what plans they adopt, and whom they employ to execute that very important task.

A TUTOR,

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

*Nox erat; & placidum carpebant fessa soporem
Corpora per terras, &c. VIRGIL.*

SIR,

IT was night, and weary bodies peaceful repose; the woods and raging
over the earth were enjoying seas were still; when the stars roll in
the

the midst of their gliding courses; when every field is hushed: the beasts and speckled birds, both those that far and wide haunt the liquid lakes, and those that possess the fields with rough bushes overgrown, all stretched under the mantle of silent night, allayed their cares with sleep, and every heart forgot its toil.

I doubt not, Sir, but you are wondering what all this mighty introduction can mean. The lords and governors of this small but powerful kingdom often sleep; and may not the humble individuals that compose the more useful part of it do the same? The truth is simply this: bred to the fatigues of business, I retire from it as often as prudence will permit, and seek for a relaxation in the elysian fields of science. It was in one of these moments that I took my Virgil, and happened to stumble on the above beautiful passage. Tired with the fatigues of the day, I meditated over it, and became so strongly impressed with the sweet, but silent scene there described, that the book fell from my hands, I became insensible to the momentary bustle of this life, and strange and incoherent objects represented themselves to my dormant faculties.

Methought I was instantly transported to the summit of a lofty mountain, from whence I gazed in raptures on the plain beneath me. While I was contemplating the beauty of this scene, a reverend form approached me, I bowed before him, and he graciously conversed with me: look (said he to me) on that island, and view the palace of Shel-Adar. It was once the admiration of the world, but is now sunk into disgrace; and venality, corruption and infidelity, have loaded it with in-

famy: it was once the seat of justice, temperance, and moderation; but they have long since left it, and tyranny, cruelty, and wantonness have usurped their sacred seats. That palace which was once the asylum of innocence and virtue, is now the nursery of pollution and vice, and even the very air of it is contagious. Those wise and able counsellors, to whom the young but imprudent Shel-Adar owes the little glory he acquired at the beginning of his reign, are now banished his sight, and he has received into his bosom avowed enemies, who flatter him only to deceive and betray him."

"O my reverend father (replied I) tell me thou holy man, how shall I dispel that cloud which is gathering over the head of the prince, and which threatens to deluge the country? With pleasure would I sacrifice my life to the prosperity of the people!"

"Peace, man (interrupted my divine companion) and forbear to arraign the decrees of fate. The palace has almost filled the measure of its iniquity, foreign mercenaries are armed against even its own children, to whom it had assigned delightful hills and vallies in distant countries. But, if you wish to sink deep into the mysteries of futurity, hasten thee down to that limpid stream and put but thy foot into its waters, and such scenes shall be opened to thee, as shall fill thy astonished soul with amazement." I hastened down from the mountain with the utmost precipitation, and eager to unfold the hidden mysteries of futurity did as I was bidden—the result of which you may soon hear from.

MECHANICUS.

For the L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

*An Extension of the Idea lately adopted by Parliament to convert the Transportation of Convicts into useful Labour at home. **

THEFT, which in civilized society incurs the highest punishment, among barbarous nations is scarcely regarded as a crime. The goods of a savage consist in so few articles, and these so inconsiderable in their value, that to be deprived of them does not appear either a great hardship or a material injury. His

hut, which he rears in an hour; his bow and arrows, in which he can at all times be supplied from the first tree, and a few skins of wild animals, constitute, if not the whole, at least the most valuable part of his property. As he has never learned to extend the idea of a right beyond actual possession, and as he is able to replace every thing he possesses

* *Vide our last Magazine, p. 369.*

possesses in the space of a day, no violation of his property can ever disturb his repose. In proportion, however, as mankind advance in refinement, the objects of property are multiplied, the difficulty of acquiring them augmented, and the pain of losing them increased.

In great and polished societies, where the right of property has been long ascertained, where it abounds in infinite variety, and where much time and labour are required in order to its production, the injustice of being forcibly or fraudulently deprived of it is felt proportionably greater. Therefore all the wisdom of the legislature is employed to devise such rules and regulations as shall tie up the hands of the idle and indigent, and afford quiet and unmolested possession to the proprietor.

It is, I believe, generally allowed to be a false maxim in criminal law, "the severer the punishment, the more it must deter from the crime to which it is annexed." On the contrary, punishments will always be found to answer these purposes best, where they are moderate in degree, but exactly and unremittedly put in execution. When the punishment is excessive, the judge seeks to evade the severity of the law, the criminal complains of oppression, and the people follow him to the scaffold with tears of pity, mingled with indignation. If it were possible, the penalty ought to be so obviously adequate to the offence, that the propriety of inflicting it should not only be felt by the public in general, but even by the unhappy object of it himself.

Permit me for a moment to consider thieves, pick-pockets, and all that race of plunderers who strip men of their property without offering violence to their persons, in the light of so many bankrupts. They have become liable to the community for disturbing public order; they have become liable to the individual sufferer for depriving him of his property, and for such trouble and expences as he may have been subject to in the course of their prosecution. Now I would ask whether Government might not find, for all convicts of this denomination, certain branches of profitable labour, by applying to which they

might at length be in condition to discharge these various obligations? In a great commercial nation, such as England, are there not many articles of public consumption which might be advantageously manufactured in work-houses, by labourers who have incurred a temporary forfeiture to the public of their natural freedom and independence? It would require little ingenuity to adjust the term of their confinement to the various circumstances of their different offences. One simple and obvious regulation would, I imagine, almost universally apply.

"That the delinquent shall be committed to a public workhouse, there to be applied to some branch of useful labour, until, over and above maintaining himself, he shall have indemnified the person from whom the goods were stolen, and paid all such expences as may have been incurred, in order to his being brought to justice."

This I am persuaded, in all cases where no violence has been committed in perpetrating the crime, is a complete and adequate punishment. The individual obtains restitution, which is all that equity demands in his favour. The offender is subjected to a certain term of laborious confinement, which is all that the magistrate ought to require by way of example. And as compensation for disturbing the peace and order of society, the public acquire the profits of his industry. I cannot help being of opinion, that this mode of punishing the bulk of crimes, where property is concerned, would be productive of infinite utility to the nation. Public executions would be more rare, and therefore more dreaded. There is a certain stage of obdurate profligacy in the life of an English highwayman, peculiar to this country; and I am not sure that it does not arise from the frequency of capital punishments. It is a sort of immoral maxim with this infatuated race of men, that they ought to enjoy the ease and dissipation of gentlemen, for perhaps a short but an agreeable period, and at last make an heroic exit, like others of their acquaintance and friends. Indeed it is by no means inconceivable, that men who have been long lost to every religious

gious impression, and who have for a course of years been totally abandoned to idleness and debauchery, should come to be more shocked at the idea of six or seven years hard labour, than at the idea of a few moments sufferance in the rope.

Besides, this manner of punishing common crimes seems to have a manifest aptitude to reclaim the criminal himself. I have no doubt that there are characters in the world so incorrigibly depraved, that with regard to them, there seems to be no other remedy left, but to cut them off, root and branch, from society. It may be

presumed, however, as to the bulk of delinquents, that habits of idleness and dissipation constitute the most vicious part of their character. Put them therefore in such a situation, as that they shall necessarily exchange these habits for habits of labour and application, and you renovate and restore them, if I may say so, useful citizens to the community. In short, I shrewdly suspect, that of the enormous number who die annually in England by the hand of the public executioner, there are but few in whom a course of this discipline would not not operate reformation.

Of WIT and JUDGMENT.

THERE is a satyrical levity which is sometimes taken for wit; and a stupid gravity for good sense.—True wit is delicate and cautious of offending; and will never indulge its sallies to distress another. Light and darkness are not more opposite than a jester to a true wit—to rally the unhappy, or those who have not the talents to return it, is as ungenerous as to draw a sword upon an unarmed man.—It is not always the best understandings which shine the most in conversation: there is a kind of tinsel wit which dazzles at first view, but will not stand the test of an examination.

There are people who gain a reputation of wisdom by an artful exterior—they affect an air of mystery and reserve on all occasions. If you speak to them, they seem as if just awaked

Reading.

out of a deep reverie; and if they answer you at all, it is only by monosyllables. Their knowledge is so very profound, that nobody can comprehend it but themselves, and the ignorant take them to be something very extraordinary because they cannot understand them. The greatest fools have always the highest opinion of their own understanding, and hold every thing in contempt but themselves, who are the most contemptible.

A man of sense is satisfied with the consciousness of having done his duty, without concerning himself about the censure or applause of the world—he finds his reward in his own breast. Where there is the greater merit you will always find the greatest diffidence; it must be but a shallow understanding that boasts its own acquirements.

G.

On the Origin of the ORDER of the GARTER; from the Supplement to Granger's Biographical History.

IN Rastel's Chronicle, l. vi. under the life of Edward III. is the following curious passage: "About the 19 yere of this kinge, he made a solemne feest at Wyndesore, and a great justes and turnament, where he devysed, and perfyted substatenally, the order of the knyghtes of the garter; howe be it some asserme that this order began fyrst by kynge Rycharde, Cure de Lyon, at the sege of the city of Acres; wher, in his great necessitye, there were but 26 knyghtes that fymely and surely abode by the kinge; where

he caused all them to were thonges of blew leyther about theyr legges. And afterwarde they were called the knyghtes of the blew thonge." I am obliged for this passage to John Fenn, Esq; a curious and ingenious gentleman of East Dereham, in Norfolk, who is in possession of the most rare book whence it is taken. Hence some affirm, that the origin of the Garter is to be dated from Richard I.* and that it owes its pomp and splendor to Edward III.

An

* Winstanley, in his *Life of Edward III.* says, that the original Book of the institution deduces the invention from King Richard the First.

An AUTHENTIC JOURNAL of Occurrences which happened within the Circle of Major Meigs's Observations, in the Detachment commanded by Col. (now General) Benedictine Arnold, consisting of two Battalions which were detached from the Provincial Army at Cambridge against Quebec. By the Major.
(Illustrated with a Map of the Rivers Kenebec and Chaudiere.)*

The Field Officers Names, of the Battalions.

Col. Christopher Green.
 Col. Roger Enos.
 Major Return Jonathan Meigs.
 Major Timothy Bigelow.

SEPT. 9, 1775. I marched from Roxbury (where I had been stationed during the summer) to Cambridge.

10. 11. 12. At Cambridge preparing for our march.—13th in the evening marched to Mytick—and the 14th, continued our march, through the towns of Malden, Lypen, and Salem, and encamped at Danvers.

15. In the morning continued our march through the towns of Beverley, and Wenham, and encamped at Royley.

16. In the morning we continued our march; at 10 A. M. arrived at Newbury Port, and there encamped.

17. Being Sunday, attended divine service at the Rev. Mr. Parsons's meeting at Newbury Port, dined at Mr. Nathaniel Tracey's. Weather fine.

18. Repairing to embark, dined at Mr. Dalton's. W. E. fine.

19. Embarked our whole detachment, consisting of 10 companies of musquet-men and 3 companies of riflemen amounting to 1100 men, on board 10 transports—I went on board the sloop Britannia. The fleet sailed at 10 A. M. came out of the harbour and lay to, till 1 o'clock P. M. when we received orders to sail for the River Kenebec, 50 leagues from Newbury Port.

Received with our sailing orders the following signals, viz.

1st signal, for *speaking* with the whole fleet. Ensign at the main-top-mast-head.

2d signal, for *chasing* a sail. Ensign at the fore-top-mast head.

3d signal, for *beaving to*. The lantern at the main top mast-head, and 2 guns, if head on shore; and 3 if off shore.

4th signal, for *making sail* in the night. The lantern at the main-top-mast-head and 4 guns—In the day, jack at the fore top-mast head.

5th signal, for *dispersing* and every

vessel making the nearest harbour. Ensign at the main peak.

6th signal, for *boarding* any vessel. A jack at the main-top-mast head and the whole fleet draw up in a line, as near as possible. The weather was fair, and very fresh, but I was very sea-sick.

20. In the morning we made the mouth of Kenebec, right a-head, which we soon entered. The mouth of the river is narrow. We were hailed from the shore by a number of men under arms who were there stationed; they were answered "we were Continental troops, and that we wanted a pilot," whom they immediately sent on board. The wind and tide favoured us as we proceeded up the river. Five miles from the mouth lies an island called *Poujack*; upon this were a meeting-house, and some very good dwelling-houses the river to this island is very unequal, and the shores generally rocky. Ten miles from the mouth are elegant buildings; at a place called *George Town*; 20 miles from the mouth, is a very large bay, called *Merry Meeting Bay*; 25 miles from the mouth is *Swan Island*; and a little above this island opposite to Pownalborough, where is a block-house, we came to an anchor. I cannot help remarking our dispatch, that this day makes 14 only since the orders were first given for building 200 batteaux, for collecting provisions, and for levying 1100 men and conducting them to this place (*Gardiner's Town*).

21. All day at Gardiner's Town, W. E. fine.

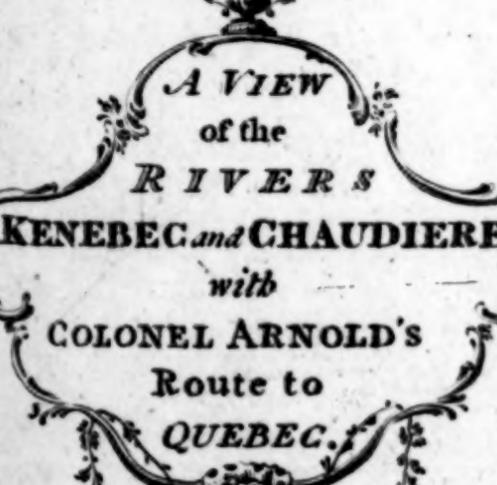
22. Embarked on board the batteaux—proceeded up the river—and towards evening I put up at the house of Mr. North, and was very agreeably entertained.

23. In the morning proceeded up the river about 6 miles to Port Western where an unhappy incident fell out in the evening: a number of soldiers being

* For a View of the adjoining Country, See Lond. Mag. for the Years 1755 and 1758.



Car



A VIEW
of the
RIVERS
KENEBC and CHAUDIERE,
with
COLONEL ARNOLD'S
Route to
QUEBEC.





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ing in a private house, some words produced a quarrel, and Mr. Connick being turned out, immediately discharged his gun into the house, and shot a man through the body, of which he soon expired. Mr. Connick was tried by a Court Martial and received sentence of death, but denied the crime till he was brought to the place of execution, when he confessed himself guilty, but for some reasons he was reprieved until the pleasure of General Washington could be known.

24. At Fort Western preparing for our march to Quebec; this fort stands on the east side of the river Kenebec, and consists of two block-houses, and a large house 100 feet long, which were inclosed with pickets; this house is the property of — Howard Esq. where we were exceedingly well entertained.

25. Some men embarked in batteaux with orders to proceed with all expedition to the great carrying-place, and clear the road, while the other divisions came up.

26. Col. Green embarked on board the batteaux three companies of musquet-men, with whom went Major Bigelow on their tour to Canada.

27. At three o'clock P. M. I embarked on board some batteaux with the third division of the army, consisting of four companies of musquet-men with 45 days provisions, and proceeded up the river, hoping for the protection of a kind providence. We encamped in the evening 4 miles from Fort Western.

I had forgot to mention that the navigation for vessels is good to Fort Western, which is 30 miles from the river's mouth: the water some part of the way rapid.

28. Proceeded up the river, the stream very rapid, and the bottom and shores rocky.

29. In the morning continued our route up the river; at 11 A. M. arrived at Fort Hallifax which stands on a point of land between the river Kenebec and the river Sebastecook. This Fort consists of two large block-houses, and a large barrack which is enclosed with a picket fort. I tarried half an hour at the fort, then crossed the river to a carrying-place which is 97 rods carriage, then proceeded up the river (which falls very rapidly over a rocky bottom) September, 1776.

5 miles, and encamped. The above falls are called Toconok.

30. Proceeded up the river 9 miles and encamped; the land we passed this day was generally very good. Colonel Arnold joined at night and encamped with us.

Oct. 1. Fine W. E. woods abound in these parts with butterneal, beach, hemlock, white pine, red cedar, &c.

2. In the morning proceeded up the river—at 10 o'clock arrived at Sehohegin falls, where is a carrying-place of 250 paces, which lies across a small island in the river. Here I waited for my division to come up, and encamped on the west side the river opposite the island with Capt. Goodrick. Had much rain in the night, I turned out, put on my clothes and lay down again and slept well till morning. Our course in general from the mouth of the river to this place has been from North to North East.

3. Proceeded up the river to Norridgewalk; on my way I called at a house where I saw a child 14 months old, which is the first white child born here. At seven o'clock in the evening a little below Norridgewalk, my batteau filled with water going up the falls; I lost my kettle, butter, and sugar, a loss not to be replaced here. At Norridgewalk is to be seen the vestige of an Indian fort, chapel, and a priest's grave; there appear to have been some entrenchments on the covered way through the bank of the river, for the conveniency of getting water—This must have been a considerable seat of the natives, as there are large Indian fields cleared—I here wrote to Mrs. Meigs, &c.

4. I proceeded up the river about 1 mile, and crossed the river at a carrying-place of 1 mile and a quarter. Here I came up with the second division commanded by Col. Green.

5. All day at the carrying-place; at evening moved one company up the river 1 mile, where they encamped, waiting for the other companies of my division.

6. Still at the carrying-place, getting boats and provisions: at 4 P. M. I proceeded up the river 5 miles and encamped.

7. Continued our march up the river,

ver, and at 12 o'clock tarried at Carratuneaus carrying-place. Here the river is confined between two rocks, not more than 40 rods wide, which lie in piles 40 rods in length on each side the river. These rocks are polished in some places by the swift running of the water. The carrying-place is here 433 paces in length.

8. All day at the carrying-place at Carratuneaus; rainy W. E. Capt. Darbern's company passed the carrying-place this day at 3 P. M.

9. Capt. Ward's company passed the carrying-place this day at 12 o'clock. At 1 P. M. I left the carrying-place and proceeded up the river about 4 miles and encamped. The stream for 4 miles very rapid, and in some places very shallow, being divided by a number of islands which appear to be fine land: from this encampment some high mountains rise to our view to the Northward.

10. Proceeded up the river, which continues its course N. W. between two high mountains, and encamped at the great carrying-place, which is 12 miles and a half a-cross, including 3 ponds which we were obliged to pass.

11. I crossed the great place as far as the third pond; there I had the pleasure of discovering Lieut. Steel and party who had been sent forwards on a reconnoitring command as far as Chaudiere pond: they discovered nothing with regard to the enemy. I returned back and lodged with Col. Green.

12. In the morning repassed the second pond, and went to the river, and gave orders which I received from Col. Arnold for building a block-house, and then returned and crossed the first pond and encamped this day at the great carrying-place with the 4th division of the army, consisting of three companies of musquet-men.

13. Employed in carrying our boats and provisions a-cross the first pond and the second portage. I went myself a-cross the third portage and returned back by the East side of the second portage and encamped with Col. Arnold. The wind so high, the boats could not cross the third pond. About this time we killed 4 moose, which is excellent meat.

14. At 11 o'clock I repassed the first pond to see Capt. Darbern's and Capt.

Ward's companies over. Last night a tree blown down by the wind, fell on one of our men and bruised him in such a manner that his life is despaired of. In the evening I returned back to the second portage and encamped with Capt. Ward.

15. This morning orders were given that the allowance should be $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of pork and $\frac{1}{2}$ of flour per man per diem. At 2 o'clock I crossed the third pond and encamped in a cedar swamp. This pond is about 9 miles in circumference and surrounded with cedar timber. This last pond is much larger than the other two.

16. In the morning I set out with Capt. Hanchet to reconnoitre a very high mountain about ten miles from our encampment, but we were too late in the day and returned towards evening without being able to ascend the mountain.

17. In the morning I went to Dead river and took part of Capt. Goodrick's company and returned to the third pond, where I met with Capt. Ward's company. At evening returned to Dead river; marched one mile up and encamped with Capt. Hanchet.

18. In the morning ordered 3 men to kill 2 oxen (which we had driven with great difficulty to this place) and to bring 5 quarters to the detachment, and to leave 3 quarters under a guard for Col. Enos's division. Then I proceeded up the river with my division with the greatest expedition to Chaudiere, in order there to make up our cartridges, and wait for the rear division, and to furnish a number of pioneers, under Mr. Ayres to clear the carrying-place.

19. Col. Arnold joined us, and Col. Green's division. The land we passed this day was very fine, thinly timbered, and mostly covered with high grass.

20. Proceeded up the river, passed several falls, and one portage only three rods a-cross, and encamped at evening; rainy W. E. all day.

21. In the morning proceeded up the river about three miles to a carrying-place 35 perches a-cross; then continued our route up the river about 2 miles to a portage 30 perches a-cross, where we encamped.

22. Continued our route up the river about 3 miles: in our way we passed

fed two portages, or carrying-places, each 74 perches. Our course this day is only three miles, owing to the extraordinary rise of the river. The last night in some parts of the river the water rose 8 feet perpendicular, and in many places overflowed its banks and filled the country with water, which made it very difficult for our men on shore to march.

23. In the morning continued our march, though very slow, owing to the rapidity of the stream. A number of our men who marched on the shore, coursed a river that came in from the westward, mistaking it for the main river, which as soon as we discovered, we dispatched some boats after them. The river now falls fast. Encamped this evening at a carrying-place 15 perches a-cross. Here a council was held, in which it was resolved that 50 men should march with all dispatch by land to Chaudiere pond; and that the sick of my division, and Capt. Morgan's, should return back to Cambridge.

24. At this place the stream was very rapid: in our way we passed three carrying-places, 2 of them 4 roods each, in passing which 6 batteaux filled and overset, by which we lost several barrels of provisions, a number of guns, some clothes, and cash.

25. Proceeded up the river, tho' with great fatigue, the water being very rapid. Our whole course this day was only 4 miles, when we encamped. Wrote to Mrs. Meigs by the officer that returned with the sick.

26. Continued our route up the river about six miles, the stream very rapid.

27. Continued our route, and soon entered a sound about 2 miles a-cross, and passed through a narrow streight only two perches and a half wide and about 4 roods long; then entered another small pond about 1 mile, and then through a narrow streight about a mile and a half over to a third pond 3 miles, then passed through a narrow streight and entered a fourth pond a quarter of a mile wide, and then entered a crooked river about 3 miles in length to a carrying-place 15 perches a-cross to a pond 100 perches a-cross, and encamped on the North West side upon a high hill which is a carrying-

place. The ponds are surrounded with mountains.

28. In the morning continued our route a-cross the carrying place 44 perches long, to a pond about 2 miles, to a carrying-place 4 miles and 60 perches. This carrying-place lies a-cross the height of land, and is about 2 miles from the last mentioned pond to the height, when all the streams run the reverse of the rivers we came up. We encamped this evening on the height of land.

29. In the morning crossed the heights to Chaudiere river; made a division of our provisions and ammunition, and marched back upon the heights and encamped. Here I distributed the following sums of money, to the following persons; viz. To Col. Green 500 dollars, to Major Bigelow 50; and paid Mr. Gatchel 44.—paid Mr. Berry 4l. 5s. lawful money.

30. Continued our march by land towards Quebec. At 1 P. M. came to Nepis lake, which we supposed to be Ammeguntick lake: we continued our march till night, and encamped on the banks of the lake, where there had been an Indian camp.

Nov. 1. Marched thro' the woods 15 miles, and encamped near the North end of Ammeguntick lake.

2. Continued our march through the woods; the marching this day was exceedingly bad. I passed a number of soldiers who had no provisions and were somewhat sick. It was not in my power to help or relieve them. Two dogs were killed, which the distressed soldiers eat with good appetite, even the feet and skin. This day in our march upon the banks of the Chaudiere we saw several boats that were split upon the rocks, and one of Capt. Morgan's men was drowned. The travelling this day, as yesterday, very bad over mountains and morasses.

3. In the morning continued our march on the banks of the Chaudiere. The marching this day better than we have lately had. The river grows wider and runs very quick, and in some places very shallow. We passed this day several small islands. The weather exceeding fine, and as warm as ever I felt it at this season in New-England.

4. Continued our march on the banks

banks of the Chaudiere: at 12 o'clock we met with provisions, to the inexpressible joy of the soldiers who were near starving. After refreshing ourselves, we marched a few miles and encamped.

5. In the morning continued our march. At 11 o'clock arrived at a French house, and were hospitably used: this is the first house I saw for 31 days, having been all that time in a rough, barren, and uninhabited wilderness, where we never saw a human being except our own men. Immediately after our arrival, we were supplied with fresh beef, fowls, butter, pheasants, and vegetables. This settlement is called Sertigan: it lies 25 leagues from Quebec.

6. Marched down to the parish of St. Mary's; the country thinly settled; the people kindly supplied us with plenty of provisions.

7, 8, 9, 10. I was on business up and down the country on each side the river; the inhabitants very hospitable. Our men that were gone forward to Point Levi, made prisoner Mr. M'Kenzie, a midshipman of the Hunter sloop of war. This night I lodged at St. Henry's.

11. I marched down to Point Levi, and joined the detachment.

12, 13. I was at Point Levi; nothing extraordinary happened except a deserter came in to us from Quebec, by whom we were informed Col. M'Clean had arrived from Sorel with his regiment. The Lizard frigate also arrived a few days before us. On the evening of this day at 9 o'clock, we began to embark our men on board 33 canoes. At 4 P. M. we got over and landed 500 men, entirely undiscovered, although two men of war were stationed to prevent us. We landed at the same place Gen. Wolfe did, in a small cove which is now called Wolfe's cove.

Soon after our landing, a barge from the Lizard frigate came rowing up the river: we hailed her, and ordered her to come on shore; they refusing, we fired upon them—they pushed off shore and cried out. After parading our men on the heights of Abraham, and sending out a reconnoitring party towards the city, and placing centinels, we marched a-cross the plain and took possession of a large house which was formerly owned by Gen. Murray, and

other houses adjacent, which were fine accommodations for our troops.

14. This morning employed in placing proper guards on the different roads to cut off the communication between the city and country. At 12 o'clock the enemy surprised one of our advanced centries, and made him prisoner; the guard soon perceived the enemy and pursued, but were not able to overtake them; we rallied the main body and marched upon the heights near the city, gave them three huzzas and marched our men fairly in their view.

It is said Quebec might have been taken had we then made an assault: they did not chuse to come out to us, but gave us a few shot from the ramparts, and we then returned to our camp. This afternoon they set fire to the suburbs and burnt several houses. This evening Col. Arnold sent a flag of truce with a demand of the garrison in the name and behalf of the United Colonies—as the flag approached the walls it was fired upon, contrary to all rule and custom on such occasions. We constantly lay on our arms to prevent surprise; for we were informed by a gentleman from Quebec, that we might expect an attack very soon from the city.

15. The commanding officer this day sent into the town a flag, concluding that the firing on our flag yesterday was through mistake, but it was treated in the same manner as before; on which it returned. An express went off to Gen. Montgomery this morning. About 12 o'clock we were alarmed with a report, that the troops in town were coming out to attack us. We turned out to meet them, but it proved false.

16. This morning it is reported Montreal surrendered to Gen. Montgomery the last sabbath, and that the shipping were taken. One of our men, a serjeant in the rifled company, received a shot from a cannon, which shattered one of his legs in such a manner that amputation was necessary. This day we sent a company of our men and took possession of the general hospital; the Canadians are continually coming in, to express their satisfaction at our coming into this country.

17. The serjeant that was wounded yesterday, died this morning with great composure.

composure and resignation. This day we had a confirmation of the surrender of Montréal to Gen. Montgomery. A soldier came in to us from Quebec, but no intelligence extraordinary from him. A party of our men went over

to Point Levi, with boats to bring a party of our detachment that were left there with provisions. Weather pleasant.

18. We have orders to parade at 3 o'clock to morrow morning.

The length of the Journal obliges us to reserve the remainder for next month; which contains a particular account of the junction of those troops with Gen. Montgomery's, and a very minute account of the operations of the Provincials against Quebec, including the storm of the place, when the General was killed, and the Major was taken prisoner.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Character of James I. with Instances of Flattery.

OF all the qualities which marked the character of James I. king of England, there was none more contemptible than a pedantic disposition which he had obtained from a narrow though laborious education. Some school learning he had, the fruits of that unwearied application which is often united to mean parts; of that learning he was ridiculously vain. His vanity was much heightened by the flattery he had met with from the minions of his English court. He was eager for an opportunity of displaying it to the whole nation. The opportunity was offered him by a petition from the Puritans, for a reformation of sundry articles of the established church. James gave them hopes of an impartial debate, though he mortally hated all the reformers, for the restraints they had laid upon him in his Scotch government.

In this debate James was to preside as judge; and an assembly of churchmen and ministers met at Hampton Court for this purpose. From judge returned principal disputant, silencing all opposition by his authority and loquacity, and closed his many arguments with these powerful ones: "That Presbytery agreed as well with monarchy as God with the devil, that he would not have Tom and Dick and Will meet to censure him and his

council. If this be all your party hath to say, I will make them conform themselves, or else I will *Harrie* them out of the land, or else do worse—only hang them, that's all."

Great was the exultation and adulation of churchmen and courtiers on this occasion. Chancellor Egerton cried out, "he had often heard that royalty and priesthood was united, but never saw it verified till now." Archbishop Whitgift carried his flattery still farther, "he verily believed the king spoke by the spirit of God."

Macaulay's Hist. of Eng. vol. 1. p. 5, 6.

Niele bishop of Lincoln, and Andrews bishop of Winchester, being at dinner with king James in public, James in this situation had the imprudence to propose aloud this question, "whether he might not take his subjects money without consent of parliament?" The sycophant Niele replied, "God forbid you should not, for you are the breath of our nostrils!"

Andrews declined answering the question, saying, "he was not skilled in parliamentary cases." On the king's urging him, he replied pleasantly: I think your majesty has an undoubted right to my brother Niele's money.

Life of Andrews Bish. of Winchester.

The following is a character drawn of king James by Williams, whence it appears that the servile tools * whom James

* Among the forwardest of this worthless tribe was Cecil afterwards earl of Salisbury, who told him on his coming to the crown, "That he would find his English subjects like asses, on whom he might lay any burthen, and would need neither nor bridle, but their asses ears."

James had raised to the highest preferments in the state, bestowed the same tribute of absurd flattery to his memory, as they had fed him with during life.

"I dare presume to say, you never read in your life more fully parallel amongst themselves, and distinguished from all other kings, than King James and King Solomon. King Solomon is said to be *unigenitus coram matre sua*, the only son of his mother, so was King James; Solomon was of a complexion white and ruddy, so was King James; Solomon was learned above all the princes in the universal world; Solomon was a writer in prose and verse, so in a very pure and exquisite manner was our sweet sovereign King James; Solomon was the greatest patron we ever read of to church and church-men, and yet no greater (let the house of Aaron now confess) than King James—and for his words and eloquence, you know it well enough—it was rare and excellent in the highest degree—*Profluentia et quæ principem deceret eloquentia*; as Tacitus said to Augustus, in a flowing and princely kind of elocution. Those speeches of his in the Parliament, star-chamber, council table, and other public audiences of the state (of which, as of Tully's orations; *ea semper optima quæ maxima*: the longest still was held the best) do prove him to be the most powerful speaker who ever swayed the sceptre of this kingdom."

Rusworth, vol. i. p. 160.

As a specimen of the *pure and exquisite manner* of this *sweet sovereign's* writing and speaking, I beg leave to lay before the reader a few quotations from his speeches and letters.

In a speech to the Parliament, anno 1610, he informs his subjects, that "the King's heart is in the hand of the Lord, who can create and destroy, make and unmake; so kings can give life and death, judge all and be judged by none. They can exalt low things, and abase high things, making the subjects like men at chess, a pawn to take a bishop or a knight. And, as it is blasphemy to dispute what God may do, so it is sedition in subjects to dispute what kings may do in the height of their power."

Macaulay's Hist. of Eng. v. i. p. 61.

When the same Parliament had vo-

ted him a less sum than was demanded, he thought proper to decline accepting it, for the following judicious reasons: "Nine score thousand pounds, he could not accept, because nine was the number of the poets, who were always beggars; eleven was the number of the apostles when Judas was away, and therefore might best be affected by his Majesty; but there was a mean number, which might accord to both, and that was ten, a sacred number, for so many were God's commandments which tend to virtue and edification."

Winwood's Memorials, vol. iii. p. 193.

To illustrate his princely elegance in his literary correspondence, take the following example from a letter to the Duke of Buckingham—"if thou be with me by four in the afternoon, it will be good time; and prepare thee to be a guard to me from keeping my heart unbroken with business, before my going to the progress. And thus God send me a happy and joyful meeting with my sweet Stenny, this evening. Sweet-heart, when thou risest keep thee from importunities of people who trouble thy mind, that at meeting I may see thy white teeth shine upon me."

MSS. in the British Museum, n. 6987.

But the style of the queen was somewhat more extraordinary, and in an age and place where flattery was the most current coin, undoubtedly infected the whole court.

Queen ANN to King JAMES.

"I am glad that our brother's * horse does please you, and that my dog Stennie † does well; for I did command him that he should make your ears hang like a sow's lug, and when he comes home I will treat him better than any other dog."

Queen ANN to Viscount VILLARS.

"You do well in tugging the sow's § ear, and I thank you for it, and would have you do so still, upon condition you continue a watchful dog to him, and be always true to him."

MSS. British Museum, fol. 6986.

A fine courtly style truly!

The following passages from the Bishop of Downe's sermon, and a letter from General Digby to the Marquis of Ormond, shew the impious nonsense as well as flattery that was preached

* King of Denmark.

† Duke of Buckingham.

§ King James.

ed and propagated after the death of King Charles I.

"The person now murdered, says the Bishop, was not the Lord of Glory, but a glorious Lord, Christ's own vicar, his lieutenant and vicegerent here on earth." One would imagine he was speaking of his Holiness of Rome. "Albeit he was an inferior to Christ as man is to God, yet was his privilege of inviolability far more clear than was Christ's; for Christ was not a temporal prince, his kingdom was not of this world, and therefore when he vouchsafed to come into this world, and to become the son of man, he did subject himself to the law; but our gracious sovereign was well known to be a temporal prince, a free monarch, to whom they did all owe and had sworn allegiance. The Parliament is the great council, and hath acted all and more against their lord and sovereign, than the other did against Christ. The proceedings against our sovereign were *more illegal, and in many things more cruel.*"

"From the creation of the world," says General Digby, "to the accursed day of this damnable murder, nothing parallel to it was ever heard of. Even the crucifying our blessed Saviour, if we consider him only in human nature, did nothing equal this."

State Letters, vol. iii. p. 607.

Timoleon, having expelled the tyrants, and restored Syracuse to its ancient liberty, his wisdom, valour and glory, were very much extolled in his presence; but such was his modesty, moderation, and uncommon aversion for all flattery, that he made no other answer, but that he thought himself

obliged to express his thankfulness to the gods, who, having decreed to restore peace and liberty to Sicily, had vouchsafed to make choice of him, in preference to all others, for so honourable a ministration; for he was fully persuaded, that all human events are guided and disposed by the secret decrees of Divine Providence. What a treasure, what an happiness for the state, is such a minister!

Corn. Nep. in Timol. c. iv.

As Canute the Great, King of England, was walking on the sea-shore at Southampton, accompanied by his courtiers, who offered him the grossest flattery, comparing him to the greatest heroes of antiquity, and asserting that his power was more than human, he ordered a chair to be placed on the beach, while the tide was coming in. Sitting down with a majestic air, he thus addressed himself to the Sea: "Thou Sea, that art a part of my dominions, and the land whereon I sit is mine, no one ever broke my commands with impunity; I therefore charge thee to come no farther upon my land, and not to presume to wet either my feet or my robe, who am thy sovereign." But the sea rolling on, as before, and without any respect, not only wet the skirts of his robe, but likewise splashed his thighs. On which he rose up suddenly, and addressing himself to his attendants, upbraided them with their ridiculous flattery; and very judiciously expatiated on the narrow and limited power of the greatest monarchs on earth.

HUNTINGDON, lib. vi.

Florileg. in A. D. 1035.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Answers to the Questions in our Magazine for July last.

[64] QUESTION I. *Answered by Rusticus.*

LET x = the difference between the ages of the two extremes, in arithmetical progression; then *per* question will x^2 (= the difference between the youngest and the eldest) be = the cube root of the age of the eldest, whence x^2 = the age of the eldest, but to make x^5 a whole number greater than 1 (and within a mans age) x must be = 2, and x^5 = 64 the age of the eldest, and the ages of the others will be found 62, 61, and 60 respectively, and the princes are Charles Frederick, king of Prussia, Joseph, king of Portugal, Achmet, the Grand Signor, and Charles king of Spain.

We

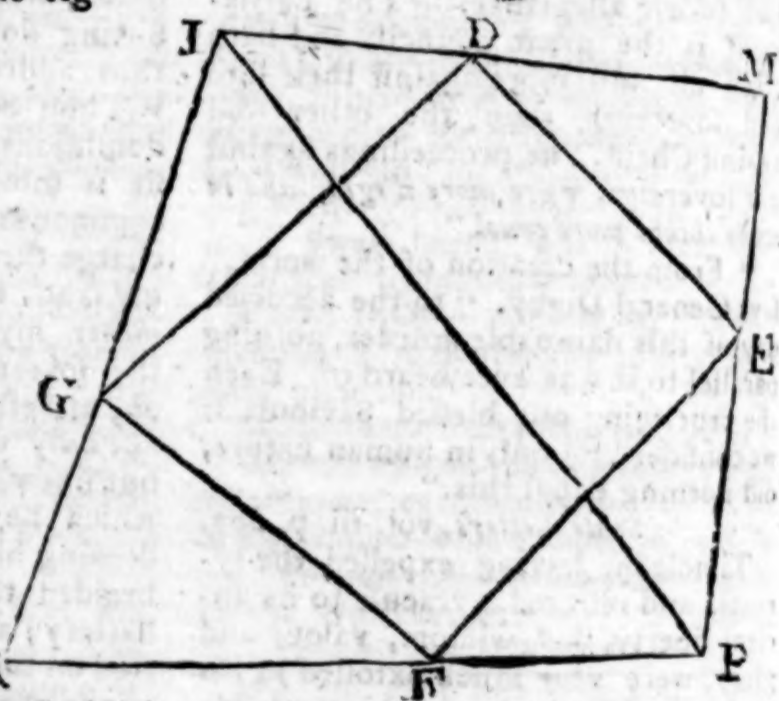
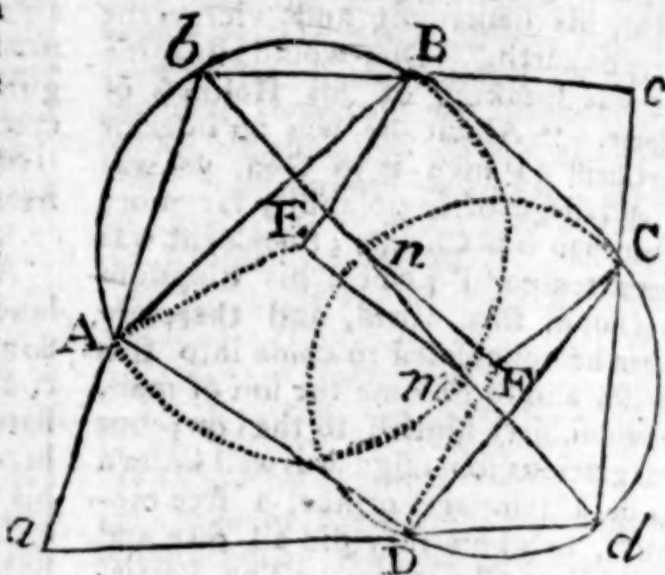
We were favoured with elegant answers to this question by Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Dunholm, near Lincoln, Mr. Merrit, Mr. Hampshire, Eltonienfis, Mr. Le Gos, Snapp, Cleonicus and others.

[65] QUESTION II. Answered by the Proposer Mr. Mofs.

Conceive ABCD to represent a trapezium, similar to that which is to be inscribed in the given one RIMP, draw the diagonal IP.

Upon either of the two opposite sides AB and CD (or AD and BC) of the trapezium ABCD, describe (by Eu. 33. 3.) two segments of circles capable of containing angles equal to either of the two opposite angles of the given trapezium RIMP. Let (for instance) that segment described upon AB contain an angle \equiv RIM, and that described upon CD contain another angle \equiv RPM. Make those segments complete circles; then from their centers E and F, draw the radii EB and FC, &c. and make the angle BEm \equiv twice MIP (or AEm \equiv twice RIP) also make CFn \equiv twice MPI (or DFn \equiv twice RPI) through the points m and n (being in the peripheries of the circles) draw the right-line bd, terminating in the said peripheries in b and d; then, from the points b and d, through the angular points of the trapezium ABCD, draw four right-lines till they meet in the points a and c, and a b c d will be similar to the given trapezium RIMP: divide the four sides of the given trapezium RIMP in the points D, E, F, G; so that ID : DM :: b B : Bc, and ME : EP :: c C : Cd, &c. draw DE, EF, FG, and GD; and the thing is done.

Demonstr. The angles AbB and CdD (by constr.) are respectively equal to the angles RIM and RPM; but (by Eu. 20. 3.) the angle dbc is \equiv half BEm \equiv MIP (by constr.) moreover, by the very same method of reasoning, the angle bdc is \equiv half CFn \equiv MPI; then, since, (by constr.) the angles at b and d are respectively equal to those at I and P, it is evident that the triangles bcd and dab are respectively similar to the triangles IMP and PRI; and consequently (by Eu. 18. 6.) the trapezium abcd, whose sides (by constr.) pass through the angular points of a trapezium similar to that which is to be inscribed in RIMP, is likewise similar to the given one RIMP.—Furthermore (by constr.) bB : Bc :: ID : DM, or (by composition) bB + Bc : Bc :: ID + DM : that is bc : IM :: Bc : DM; moreover, by the very same reasoning, we have bc : IM :: dc : PM (by constr.) :: Cc : EM; whence (by equality, &c.) Bc : Cc :: DM : EM; and therefore the triangles Bc C and DME are similar: and by proceeding in the very same manner, it may be proved that the other corresponding triangles are similar; and consequently the trapeziums ABCD and GDEF



GDEF are also similar. Q. E. D.——Cor. I. Hence it appears, by the former part of this construction, that about any quadrilateral figure, another quadrilateral similar to a given one may be described.——Cor. II. Hence it also appears, that the trapezium, GDEF, to be inscribed in the given one RIMP, will manifestly admit of various positions with respect to the situation of the angles at G, D, E, and F in the given sides RI, IM, MP, and PR: But the method of solution will not differ, in any assigned position, from that given above.

[66.] We not having received a satisfactory answer, as yet, to this question, hope some of our ingenious correspondents will consider it against the next.

ERRATA in the fig. to quest. III. in our last, instead of rn , rn , read rM , rk . Quest. I. for $16a^4$ read $16a^2$.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

[70.] QUESTION I. By Miss Jenny Watson.

A merchant doth go with money from London to Paris where he gained 20 per cent. and doth spend 10 per cent. of stock and profit, and then finds he, hath got 500l. clear. Query, How much money he took from London?

[71.] QUESTION II. By Theon.

There is a given circular wood, the diameter of which is 1000 miles, it is required to find the rate per day which a traveller must walk round the same, walking equally, to meet another traveller setting off at the same point of the circumference, and walking backward and forward in the diameter, the first day 1 mile, the second 2 miles, the third day 4 miles, and so on in geometrical progression, so that they may exactly meet again when the first arrives at the same point in the circumference from whence they set off.

[72.] QUESTION III. By Mr. John Hampshire.

In a plane triangle there is given the sum of the squares of the sides, the line bisecting the vertical angle, and the difference of the segments of the base made by a perpendicular from the vertical angle on the base, to determine the triangle.

We have been favoured with an elegant answer to the first question from Mr. Fidler, teacher of the Mathematics at Mr. Lloyd's Academy near Vauxhall Gardens, and at Mrs. Ames's Boarding School; also solutions to the 1st (by three methods of substitution) and 2d by Mr. Jonathan Mabbott of Oldham near Manchester, but too late for insertion.——We esteem the correspondence of these ingenious gentlemen a favour, and hope to receive their future favours before the 10th of each month.

An Impartial Review of New Publications.

ARTICLE CXXXIII.

THE Philosophy of Rhetoric, by George Campbell, D. D. Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen. 2 vol. 12s. Cadell.

In this work the nature and foundations of eloquence, and the foundations and essential properties of elocution are judiciously investigated. The careful reader will by it learn to amend and avoid faults in composing and speaking, against which the best natural parts (uncultivated) give no security. The best extract we can make for the use of our readers, are the following nine canons to ascertain and preserve the purity of the English language.

"Canon I. When use is divided as to any particular word or phrase, and the expression used by one part hath been pre-occupied, or is in any instance susceptible of a different signification, and the expression

employed by the other part never admits a different sense, both perspicuity and variety require, that the form of expression which is in every instance strictly univocal, be preferred.

Canon II. The second canon is, in doubtful cases regard ought to be had in our decisions to the analogy of the language.

Canon III. The third canon is, when the terms or expressions are in other respects equal, that ought to be preferred which is most agreeable to the ear.

Canon IV. The fourth canon is, in cases wherein none of the foregoing rules gives either side a ground of preference, a regard to simplicity (in which I include etymology when manifest) ought to determine our choice.

Canon V. The fifth and only canon that occurs to me on the subject of divided use is,

in the few cases wherein neither perspicuity nor analogy, neither sound nor simplicity, assists us in fixing our choice, it is safest to prefer that manner which is most conformable to ancient usage.

Canon VI. The first canon on this subject is, all words and phrases which are remarkably harsh and unharmonious, and not absolutely necessary, may justly be judged worthy of this fate.

Canon VII. The second canon on this subject is, when etymology plainly points to a signification different from that which the word commonly bears, propriety and simplicity both require its dismissal.

Canon VIII. The third canon is, when any words become obsolete, or at least are never used, except as constituting part of particular phrases, it is better to dispense with their service entirely, and give up the phrases.

Canon IX. The fourth and last canon I propose, is, all those phrases, which, when analysed grammatically, include a solecism, and all those to which use hath affixed a particular sense, but which, when explained by the general and established rules of the language, are susceptible either of a different sense or of no sense, ought to be discarded altogether.

Our author's language is in some respects faulty, and capable of amendment, but his reasoning and observations are perspicuous and solid. Among the several species of nonsense, he instances the profound, which he says is chiefly to be met with in *political writings*.

No where else do we find the merest nothings set off with an air of solemnity, as the result of very deep thought and sage reflection. Of this kind he produces a specimen from a justly celebrated tract, of a justly celebrated pen: 'tis agreed, says Swift, "that in all governments there is an absolute and unlimited power, which naturally and originally seems to be placed in the whole body, wherever the executive part of it lies. This holds in the body natural; for wherever we place the beginning of motion, whether from the head or the heart, or the animal spirits in general, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts. "The first sentence of this passage contains one of the most hackneyed maxims of the writers on politics; a maxim, however, of which it will be more difficult than is commonly imagined, to discover, I say, not the justness, but the sense. The illustration from the natural body, contained in the second sentence, is indeed more glaringly nonsensical. What it is that constitutes this consent of all the parts of the body, which must be obtained previously to every motion, is, I will take upon me to affirm, utterly inconceivable. Yet the whole of the paragraph from which this quotation is taken, hath such a speciousness in it, that it is a

hundred to one, even a judicious reader will not, on the first perusal, be sensible of the defect.

CXXXIV. *Original Works of William King, L. L. D. Advocate of Doctors Commons: Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and Keeper of the Records in Ireland, and Vicar General to the Lord Primate. Now first collected into three Volumes: with Historical Notes and Memoirs of the Author, 3 vols. 12s. Conant.*

This is the Dr. King of whom 'tis said,
'Twas from the bottle King derived his wit,
Drank till he could not speak, and then he writ.

and Mr. Pope described him as writing verses in a tavern three hours after he could not speak. He was a man of humour, and many of his writings are justly esteemed for their irony and satire; particularly those against Sir Hans Sloane, the Royal Society—the naturalists and antiquarians. Our author was a zealous tory, and had a great deal of Swift's disposition and manner.

The following extract from his "new method to teach learned men how to write unintelligibly," is both sensible, and suited for the present day.

"There are several that pretend to be mighty Grecians, to have Hesiod, Musæus, and Homer, at their fingers ends; but alas! they understand nothing of the modern Greek, nor the beauties of Du Fresne's "glossary." These persons are left to be managed by coptic verses. This, being a bastard Greek, is mixed with multitude of other languages, and makes use of some of the Greek characters, a little deformed, and intermixed with others. They, having been long enslaved to the Saracens, Mamelukes, and present Turks, have not had of late much time for learning: only there is one Scornsensius a poet, that has lately risen up amongst them, whose works I have here upon the table: him you may imitate; say what you please in that language, and nobody will think it worth while to confute you. By reading over of Kircher's *Prodromus Coptus*, and an old door that Dr. Huntingdon sent from Grand Cairo, I have made shift to put some of the first lines into the Greek character:

Ω Φαραω, μαγω? Φαραω κρεις, Σιργεμ
τρεδνω.

Εγλειθε χιλδερκιν, αναδαις φληγδε φοσσετ.

Νω συπιλυτ βρισκλει, αν διεπριβι καλφορ
κιοθρη,

Ση ανιλαιδης; Σερενωκαν δερικανι λογλαρ

Τηντ Φαραω, μαγω; Φαραω κρεις, Γαιφω
κανγω.

By the help of a gentleman that had conversation with the king of the gypsies, I found out that it was plain English in Hexameter verse, such as you may find in Sir Philip Sydney, and such as were sent Ben Jonson, beginning,

Benjamin,

‘ Benjamin, immortal Jonson, most highly renowned’.

But to explain to you the present Coptic verses; they run thus :

‘ Oh, Pharaoh, may I go? Pharaoh cries, Sir, by my troth, no.

‘ Bring ye the kilderkin, and about house sling ye the foffet.

‘ Now sup it up briskly, and then pr’ythee call for another ;

‘ See an it all out is? There’s none can drink any longer.

‘ Teen’t, Pharaoh, may I go? Pharaoh cries, go if you can go.’

But that language which may be of most use to you is the *Scrawlian*. It may pass through as many countries as the Illyric, Malay, or *Lingua Franca*. This is wholly unintelligible, and is of great ease in the composition of verses; you must take care that your lines be straight, and that you begin your verses with the great letters from the left (for the Orientals generally write so;) and if you can make the same figures towards the last to seem as if this rhimed, all will be extremely well; you may call them Turkish, Persian, Moroccan, Fezzian, or what you please; for, being without points, no one can disprove you.

I expect shortly some Muscovitic operas, some sonnets from Crim Tartary, and some elegies from America; which will be the more easy, because those people have always to me seemed more inclined to traffic than poetry. Gesner, in his “*Mithridates*,” gives us an account, that the elephants have a language. I have sent to the court of Siam, to know whether the white elephant keeps a secretary or an interpreter, and what compositions are amongst them in prose or verse. I have a friend who converses much with fanciful beings, who has procured me many elegant works of the fairies. According to the specimen that Giraldus Cambrensis has given us of their language, it approaches near the Greek, as *Al Ydoram*, “ Give me salt;” *Hydor Ydorant*, “ Give me water:” by which it may appear that the fairies are no devils, because then they would have no salt among them. And we may observe, by this specimen, that their distinction is extremely sonorous.”

CXXXV. *A Relation of a Journey to the Glaciers in the Duchy of Savoy, translated from the French.* 5s. Robinson.

The Glaciers are prodigious large masses of ice, lodged on the tops and descents of the Alps, and exhibit both awful and picturesque scenes. Our traveller appears to have had great resolution in his journey, and possesses talents for describing it. The following is a specimen.

“ The farther we penetrate, the more we are delighted with the beauties of this romantic region. The views become still more and more engaging as we advance; every valley appears

like a new country from its different form; over-hanging rocks of a prodigious height, and torrents pouring down in sheets from their very summits, are such wonders of nature, as it is impossible to look upon without a mixture of astonishment and awe; to heighten the picture, we may add the different tints of rocks and mountains, their contrast with the browner colour of the woods, and the whiteness of the snow and ice, especially when enlightened by the sun; their tops at sun-rise taking the similitude of melted silver, and at his setting that of gold, while the refractions of his rays by their angles, sometimes offer such a variegated splendor, as exceeds description—

“ *Mille trabens variis adverso sole colores.*

“ There is still a singular emotion which the sight of this country excites in the mind, from the prodigious height of the mountains, which surround these valleys on every side. Mount Blanc especially, produces a sensation which is very difficult to explain. An obelisk of one hundred yards, appears of a prodigious height, yet we can form a tolerable idea of it from recollection or imagination only; but when that height is thirty or nearly forty times increased, upon a base proportionably massive, which yet the eye can take in at one view, the mind is almost lost in the sublimity of its own idea, and no tongue whatever is capable of describing, and conveying justly to others, the successively humiliating, elevated, awful feelings of the soul, upon the sight of such an object.

“ We beheld, says M. Bourrit, a spacious icy plain * entirely level; upon this there rose a mountain all of ice, with steps ascending to the top, which seemed the throne of some divinity. It took the form moreover of a grand cascade, whose figure was beyond conception beautiful, and the sun which shone upon it, gave a sparkling brilliance to the whole; it was as a glass, which sent his rays to a prodigious distance: a polished mirror, upon which the objects were designed with such a perfect mixture of light and shade, as ravished our sight; and to complete the beauty of the prospect, this even glassy lake was crowned with mountains differently coloured, and enlivened by a varnish of the clearest ice; these, all together, formed a composition of the most delightful splendid objects, heightened by the deeper colour of a single neighbouring mountain, which graduated from top to bottom: whilst this again was interlaced with streams of snow, whose winding currents cast a lustre from the sun. In short the whole of this enchanting view was terminated with the rocks of crystal, and by others, all whose several tints were richly and profusely varied.

“ New beauties still continued to delight us, astonished as we were at present, by a number of objects so magnificent and vast.

3 R 2

“ The

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The head unjudging, and unfeeling heart,
Not rash malevolence, not childish heat,
Not regal dulness, plans of power defeat,
And vet'ran hosts to rebel bands betray,
By puny handfuls a defenceless prey;
Or bid them rocks, and shoals, and quick-
sands brave,

While warring winds and wintry billows rave,
On kings and senates hot-brain'd zealots fall,
Unjudging sots!—'tis deep contrivance all!
For wisdom wears the mask of old wives
dreams,

Distracted counsels, and unmeaning schemes,
Thus from their guard rebellious chiefs to
throw,

And rush to vengeance in a final blow."

CXLII. *Marmor Norfoliense; or an Essay on an ancient prophetic Inscription, in monkish Rhyme, published in 1739, lately discovered near Lynn in Norfolk, with Notes, and a Dedication to Sam. Johnson. By Tribunus. LL.D.* 1s. 6d. Williams.

The essay is a pointed attack on the glorious revolution, with personal invectives against the house of Hanover, and is attributed to the pen of the gentleman to whom it is now dedicated. The present editor accounts for the author's renouncing every principle adopted and inferred in the essay, by his being pensioned: this he supposes hath made him so zealous a friend to his present majesty, and righteous administration.

CXLIII. *An Essay upon the King's Friends, with an Account of some Discoveries made in Italy, and found in a Virgil, concerning the Tories. To Dr. S. Johnson.* 1s. Almon.

Intended for a satire on the pensioner to whom it is addressed, but penned with so much obscurity, few readers will discover the writer's meaning. He maintains that Tories are now in power, and that it is as impossible for a Whig to trust a Tory, as for a Tory to love a Whig in the present world, and concludes with the following prophecy, Lift to my prophecy—there's not a Jew Among the prophets, prophecies so true.

"London, thy pride shall have a fall, like
"theirs *,"

"When the king's foes shall kick his friends
"down stairs."

CXLIV. *A Letter to Soame Jenyns, Esq; by a Clergyman of the Church of England.* 1s. Baldwin.

Our author is afraid that Mr. Jenyns's View of the internal Evidence of Christianity, will be productive of more harm than good, and therefore makes some remarks to point out the futility and errors of several of his assertions. We wish he had given a more laboured reply to the View.—Some of his strictures are pertinent and judicious. As Mr. Jenyns hath degraded patriotism and friendship, and would exclude them from the Christian code; our letter writer observes that the command, "Love thy neighbour as

thyself," includes love in all its degrees, from universal benevolence to patriotism, and its centre friendship.

CXLV. *Observations on Soame Jenyns's View of the internal Evidence of the Christian Religion; addressed to its almost Christian Author, by W. Kenrick, LL.D.* 3s. Evans.

By several observations in this volume, the learned author doth not appear to be more of an altogether Christian, than Mr. Jenyns. We think that both of them have advanced too near the head-quarters of "Christianity not founded on argument". The doctrines as well as the duties inculcated in the New Testament will bear the severest test of reason and of ridicule.

We meet however with many judicious remarks by our observer, particularly the following—speaking of that unreserved obedience which seems to be enjoined by some of the apostles to the heathen magistrates, he says,

"In this, however, they have made men no farther slaves in this world than they are Christians, whose faith is fixed and whose hopes are centered on another. So far as they are still men, and bound to take part in the concerns of this world, while on their journey to the next, they are at liberty to resist oppression, and combat injustice, whether that of a domestic tyrant or foreign invader.

Granting that Christians, therefore, are not to propagate their religion, by force of arms, or to fight for Christ's kingdom, which is not of this world, they are not forbidden to fight for their own share in the kingdoms, which are of this world.—If men may not fight for their religion, they may fight for their liberty and property: and, in our opinion, they act the part of brave men and good Christians in so doing."

CXLVI. *Discourses on Poetical Subjects, by John Moir.* 3s. Cadell.

Serious and instructive—but the style is too affected, and intermixed with Scotticisms.

CXLVII. *A Dialogue on the Principles of the Constitution and legal Liberty compared with Despotism, applied to the American Question, &c.* 2s. Owen.

For the Americans and worthy perusal.

CXLVIII. *The total Refutation and political Overtbrow of Dr. Price, or Great Britain successfully vindicated against all American Rebels and their Advocates, by James Stewart.* 1s. 6d. Bew.

The writer is too wise and powerful in his own conceit; his bodily might may be of more service to Government against their American rebels than ever will his pen.

CXLIX. *Three Letters to Dr. Price, containing Remarks on his Observations, &c. by a Member of Lincoln's Inn.* 2s. 6d. Payne.

Severe, but harmless; and the author in affecting to be witty, exposes his many imperfections.

CL. *The constitutional Advocate; by which*

from the Evidence of History, and of Records, and from the Principle of British Government, every Reader may form his Judgment concerning the Justice and Policy of the present War with America. 1s. Flexney.

A cool and able advocate for the colonies.

CLI. *Observations on the Nature of civil Liberty and the Principles of Government*, by Richard Hey, M.A. and Barrister at Law. 1s. Cadell.

A cool and able advocate for the authority of the legislature over the colonies; but he differs with administration as well as with Dr. Price in some particulars.

CLII. *A short Appeal to the People of Great Britain on the unavoidable Necessity of the Present War with our disaffected Colonies*. 2d. Kearsley.

Very partial as well as short, and worth but little.

CLIII. *America, an Ode; to the People of England*. 6d. Almon.

Poetical, and its author a warm friend to America.

CLIV. *W——'s Feast, or Dryden Travestied; a Mock Pindaric*. 1s. 6d. Barker.

This pindaric will scarcely furnish the writer with half a feast for himself, or book-feller.

CLV. *A Poetical Epistle from the late Lord Melcomb to the Earl of Bute, with Corrections*, by the Author of the *Night Thoughts*. 1s. Becket.

Our readers will judge of the poetry, and Dr. Young's corrections by the following extract; probably the author intended these lines for the person to whom they are addressed.

When men unfit for greatness will be great,
 * Why don't they trust to title and estate?
 What dæmon, envious of their peace and fame,
 Drives them to make the care of states their

* Why trust they not. † Sure. ‡ Is wit deny'd. § Fails learning too?

To quit the shade of private life, and stray
 Where ev'ry weakness glares in open day?

Whoe'er in life mistakes his destin'd place
 Becomes † the author of his own disgrace;
 For heaven bestows on all sufficient skill
 To grace the station which they ought to fill;
 And, tho' to all not equally profuse,
 Ordain'd us all for decency and use.

‡ Hast thou not wit? be gen'rous and sincere:

§ Does learning fail? let social love appear;
 Let truth, good nature, virtue, be improv'd,
 And, since thou canst not be admir'd, be lov'd.

CLVI. *A Narrative of Facts leading to the Trials of Maharajah Nuncomar and Thomas Fowke, for a Forgery and Conspiracy, &c. by a Gentleman resident in Calcutta*. 2s. Bew.

CLVII. 1. *The Trial of Maharajah Nuncomar, for Forgery*. 2. *The Trial of Joseph Fowke, Francis Fowke, and Radab Churn, for a Conspiracy against Warren Hastings, Esq;* 3. *The Trial of Joseph Fowke, Maharajah Nuncomar, and Radab Churn, for a Conspiracy against Richard Buxwell, Esq;* 10s. 6d. Cadell.

These publications are interesting to few besides such as are connected with the East-Indies.

PUBLICATIONS THIS MONTH Besides those that have been reviewed.

M E D I C A L.

FREE Thoughts on Quacks and their Medicines. 2s. 6d. Wilkie.

P O E T R Y.

The Triumph of Truth, by G. Clerk. 2s. Matthews.

P O E T I C A L E S S A Y S.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

The forsaken Maid's LAMENTATION.

COME all ye servant maids draw near,
 While I my griefs relate,
 And when the cruel tale you hear,
 O learn to shun my fate!

For I though born of humble race,
 By curs'd ambition led,
 Aspir'd to fill Rebecca's place,
 And shar'd my master's bed.

For this I scorn'd poor Billy's love,
 Although a parson's son;
 Whose ever gentle manners prove
 His heart was all my own.

My russet gown was laid aside,
 And all my best put on;
 And every day in all the pride,
 Of Sunday clothes I shone.

For this I set my cap on high,
 And curl'd my flowing hair;
 And more to fix the wandring eye,
 I left my bosom bare.

Too well, alas! my wish succeeds;
 Attracted by my charms,
 The youth his fervent passion pleads,
 And clasps me in his arms.

He swore by every name in heav'n,
 He'd take me for his wife;
 And as he hop'd his sins forgiv'n,
 Would love me all his life.

While

While thus he press'd my bosom hard,
 He breath'd an humble pray'r,
 That I would instantly reward
 A passion so sincere.

His soft caresses sooth'd my mind,
 And virtue lull'd asleep;
 My guardian angel staid behind,
 And turn'd aside to weep.

Full many many months he lov'd,
 With unabated fire,
 And full enjoyment only prov'd
 Creative of desire.

'Till prudence urging the demand,
 And careful of my fame;
 I claim'd the promise of his hand,
 To take away my shame.

A rising blush his face o'erspread,
 And *Nabal* thus reply'd;
 "You have alone your *master's* bed,
 But cannot be his bride.

Well might the world my meanness scorn,
 If I could stoop so low,
 To marry one so humbly born
 And one so poor as you."

In vain I urg'd the vows he made,
 In vain expos'd my grief;
 In vain were all the tears I shed,
 To bring my soul relief.

Too late I then at length perceiv'd,
 That all my hopes were gone;
 That I'd been cruelly deceiv'd,
 And was, alas! undone.

For soon disgusted at my tears,
 And sated with my charms;
 He realiz'd my boding fears,
 And left my longing arms.

Another now enjoys the bliss,
 For which I humbly sigh'd,
 Whose *wealth* has bought the venal kiss,
 And made her *Nabal's* bride.

Was it for this (O foolish maid)
 I scorn'd the parson's son?
 For this alone I dress'd my head,
 And wore my Sunday gown.

Did I for this his passion crown,
 My sex's pride forego,
 And brave the scandal of the town,
 To be forsaken so?

Ah gentle virgins timely wife,
 Th' impending danger shun;
 Nor seek to please your master's eyes,
 Lest you should be undone.

But from the youth upon the plain,
 A partner chuse for life;
 For constant is the village swain,
 And happy is his wife.

Then peaceful in your little cot,
 Your days shall all be spent;
 And heaven shall bless the favour'd spot,
 With freedom and content.

While I for ever must deplore,
 My foolish easy faith,
 And never hope for comfort more,
 But in the arms of death.

An ODE.

HARK! O hark! 'tis the herald of morn!
 Which, so cruel, now calls me away:
 From thy bosom, ah! why am I torn,
 When each moment sheds blossoms of May?

'Tis the lark who now envies my bliss;
 Or why else does he summon so soon?
 Give me, then, my dear girl! a last kiss;
 Nor believe that we change with the moon.

Yes! I'll swear, with that planet you change,
 If unkindly you leave me to moan!
 Nay! I'll further declare that you range
 From your bliss, but to leave me alone!

For it is not the lark, that now calls!
 'Tis the nightingale's notes that you hear;
 And she sings, as the nightly dew falls—
 Prythee stay then, nor harbour a fear.

Love is deaf, I perceive! for behold!
 How the light flashes, there, from the east:
 'Tis the morning, too sure!—so unfold
 Those fond arms, and relinquish your guest.

O! my life, and my lord, tho' you say
 Love is deaf, yet I hope she's not blind!
 For, the light, which you think seems the day,
 Is the moon, and the morn's far behind.

Thus, while love sweet excuses will find,
 We still listen, and fondly believe!
 As if, here 'twas the bliss of each mind,
 When deceiv'd thus, or fond to deceive.

L. BELLAIR.

THE WIFE.

WHEN manly charms in blooming youth,
 Wou'd gladly find the test of truth,
 Or find a whim for cooing;
 Attract no women to your arms,
 But will confide in virtue's charms;
 All others will be doing.

She never jilts, she ne'er betrays,
 But always means the thing she says;
 Can other arts inspire?
 Can *Fille de Joye's*—a banefull sight!
 They promise no secure delight,
 If nature shou'd desire.

No cheerful beauty, soothing grace,
 Each glance is practiced to the face,
 A show of airy pride.
 Long mis'd the flow'ry path of peace;
 Quite lost to innocence and ease,
 Diffusing ruin wide.

Oh seek! Oh seek that charming fair!
 'Tis marriage bids ye not despair;
 Small fortune makes us great.
 Whose sympathetic tender breast,
 Can cheer the mind when woes oppress;
 Oft found in middle state.

To social duties can attend,
As wife, as lover, mother, friend;
Such tempers bear controul.
Then blest your stars, her worth adore,
Know blessings, never known before
From ardour of your soul.

The power of language shrinks away,
What poet dare such bliss survey?
Or say how long! how much!
Reclining on such fair ones breast,
Is every joy you can suggest,
You cannot guess the touch. T. P.

The SUMMER-DAY: A POEM.

I.
LET him who sang the *Winter's Day**,
In snow-white fleece attir'd,
To summer now attune the lay,
With heats accessive fir'd.

II.
Soon as the earliest dawn of light
Peeps from the eastern skies,
Widely disperse the shades of night,
Whole exhalations rise.

III.
The god of day his chariot guides,
And spreads oblique his beam;
Increasing heat o'er earth presides:
The smoking waters steam.

IV.
Still loftier as he drives his way,
And more intensely shines,
We feel each super-added ray,
While all the scene refines.

V.
Now mounting to his noon-day height,
Direct his beamings dart;
We bear, with pain, their fultry weight,
And sicken—to the heart.

VI.
Now seek, ye wise, the sylvan shade,
And seek the cooling bower;
And while ye press the verdant glade,
And shun the noon-tide hour.

VII.
And while ye, ruminating, lie,
Nor dread the burning beam,
Let meditation scale the sky,
And hail the *Great Supreme*!

VIII.
The God of seasons claims your praise,
To whom all praise belongs,
In thought, in word, in humble lays,
And swelling, sounding, songs! M.

VARIETY.

A NEW BALLAD. Sung by Mrs. Sherborne in Vauxhall Gardens. The Music composed by Mr. Bates.

I.
ASK you who is singing here,
Who so blithe can thus appear?
I'm the child of joy and glee,
And my name's *Variety*.
Sept. 1776.

II.
Ne'er have I a clouded face,
Swift I change from place to place;
Ever wand'ring, ever free,
Such am I, *Variety*.

III.
Like a bird that skims the air,
Here and there and every where;
Sip my pleasures like a bee,
Nothing's like *Variety*.

IV.
Love's sweet passion warms my breast,
Roving love but breaks the rest,
One good heart's enough for me,
Though my name's *Variety*.

V.
Crouded scenes, and lonely grove,
All by turns I can approve;
Follow, follow, follow me,
Friend of life, *Variety*.

A SCOTCH BALLAD.

As sung at VAUXHALL GARDENS, by Mrs. Sherborne. The Music by Mr. Bates.

I.
ON Tay's fair banks you've often said,
You wish'd that I wou'd try to love ye,
And you'd do all to please your maid,
But fear'd my lot was far above ye.
I heed not dad, nor mother's scorn,
Love gives to me my lad so bonny,
We for each other sure are born,
Then take me to your arms my Johnny.

II.
My birth they say was high, and so
For greater bliss do they design me,
They'd have me fly from one so low,
But love and fate to you incline me.
I heed not dad, &c.

III.
But since I speak my honest mind,
And swear that you're the swain to please
me,
Will you be tender, fond and kind,
And never wish to leave or tease me?
I heed not dad, &c.

IV.
I know your heart is good and true,
As any Laird's, so let's not tarry,
To Tay's fam'd stream we'll bid adieu,
For folks in love, 'tis best to marry.
I heed not dad, &c.

On Mrs. M——s of S——e G——d——ns.

IN these degenerate days, when vice has rose
To giant strength and tramples on her foes;
When sin now reigns with such resistless sway
That few have pow'r or wish to disobey:
In such an age as this, say, cou'd we find
A soul that is to virtue's paths inclin'd,
That's not ashamed to act the upright part,
But lets religion's lustre guide the heart:

3 S

How

* See our Magazine for March.

How rare would it appear ? like some fair
 rose [grows ;
 Which wild with thistles in the forest
 Surrounded thus—yet still it shall retain
 Its native odour, and its blushing grain.
 As the sweet rose so good Eliza shines,
 Round virtue's self her arms she fondly twines ;
 Amid' the num'rousills which round her lay,
 Her guardian angel points the peaceful way,
 To shun the dangerous rocks, and safely guides
 Her steady bark where happiness resides.
 Eliza's charity is unconfin'd,
 Diffusing sweet relief o'er all mankind :
 She's ne'er so happy as when doing good,
 The naked clothe, and giving hungry food :
 The honest poor her ready purse supplies,
 And as her bounties flow her pleasures rise.
 Oh ! may this shining meteor which now on
 high
 Resplendent glitters in the western sky,
 Be a bright monitress to British maids,
 Her virtues to inhale before it fades,
 That ere she sets, we may enamour'd view
 Those rays of goodness all portray'd in you.

Written on the Nuptials of a Friend.

I.
EACH bosom be gay,
 All sorrow away,
 Come mirth deign your influence round ;
 Up to the bowl's brim
 Let happiness swim,
 And sadness a stranger be found,

II.
 May Phœbus above,
 Behold them in love ;
 And ne'er be their witness of strife ;
 A kind husband he,
 The loving wife she,
 While heav'n endows 'em with life.

III.
 May the prattling race,
 Their labours soon grace,
 Each day and each hour bring health ;
 Too much nor too small,
 Their riches withall ;
 Sufficiently blessed with wealth.

IV.
 From virtue ne'er change,
 Nor in folly range ;
 But always in goodness aspire ;
 Enjoyers of peace
 Until their lives cease,
 And both at one instant—expire.

An EPIGRAM on a MISER.

EXULT not so, proud breathing clay !
 Forgetful that thou borrow'st all :
 Remember, there must come a day,
 When he, who lent thee, will recall.
 Then tremble, that thy blessings past
 Have been unthankfully enjoy'd :
 They were no more design'd to last,
 Than to be basely miser ploy'd.

THE INVITATION.

*Humbly addressed to Miss * * **

COME haste my Phillis, haste away,
 Unto the verdant grove,
 Where birds sing sweetly on each spray ;
 The melodies of love.

Where frisky lambkins sportive play,
 Around the flow'ry green,
 Dress'd in dame nature's rich array,
 Which yields a lovely scene.

Where clear meand'ring rivers run,
 In soft and cooling streams,
 Secluded from the scorching sun,
 And Colin writes his themes.

Oh ! there my fair one let us rove,
 And taste the sweets of life ;
 Like turtle & doves, let's always love,
 And banish peevish strife.

H. LEM—ING.

LITTLE BRITAIN: A Poem,

IN antient times, no matter where,
 A nation liv'd of wise men,
 Who lawyers sed with special care,
 Bum-bailiffs and excisemen.

Who made good laws to guard a hare,
 A partridge or a pheasant,
 But left the poor to nature's care :
 Say, was not this right pleasant ?

Who shut up men within brick-walls,
 Because they were indebted ;
 Then let them out when hunger's calls
 Had them to shadows fretted :

Who paid ten thousand fools and knaves,
 And twenty thousand villains,
 To make their fellow-subjects slaves,
 And steal their pence and shillings.

Who cut each other's throats for fun,
 On land and on the water,
 While half the world look'd weeping on,
 And half was burst with laughter,

Who to this country would not run,
 Where only freedom's got at ?
 Where birds escape the fatal gun,
 And men alone are shot at.

THE RAMBLE.

A new Song. Addressed to Miss K—.

I.
'TWAS at Midsummer tide, no matter the
 day, [the spray,
 The lambkins were merry, and birds grac'd
 I rambled with Patty unto the green grove,
 Attended by no one but music and love.

II.
 The murmuring brooks in sweet harmony
 flow'd, [blow'd ;
 And the soft breathing zephyrs so wantonly
 We rambled, we tattled, all in the green grove,
 Attended by no one but music and love.

III. Flow

III.

Flow on, soft meanders, in mirth ever flow,
To wash away sorrow, and heart-aching woe;
Let no troubles molest us, while in the green
grove,
Attended by no one, but music and love.

IV.

May fortune, e'er smiling, bless Patty and me;
Our bosoms from troubles perpetually free:
O then sweetly raptur'd we'll trace the green
grove!
Attended by no one, but music and love.

SONGS in the new occasional Prelude, called
NEW BROOMS! as performed at the open-
ing of the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane,
September 21, 1776.

A I R I. By Mrs. Wrighten.

La Schiavetta. Piccini.

(The Words altered from Suckling.)

I.

WHEN your passion you'd discover,
Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
Prithee tell me why so pale?
Ah, forbear, forbear to tease her!
If your looking well don't please her,
Will your looking ill prevail?

II.

Why so dull and mute, young sinner?
Girls laugh at a young beginner—
Prithee tell me why so mute?
If your speaking well won't win her,
Sure the devil must be in her,
If your saying nothing do't.

III.

Cease, for shame! this cannot move her;
She'll scorn such a whining lover;
Drink about, and let's be gay!
If good humour cannot make her,
Better let the devil take her,
Take her, and your love, away.

A I R II. By Mr. Dodd.

Qualche d'amore. Piccini.

THE realms of Drury cannot procure ye
So great a fury as Nelly Jones;
For if you sue her, and make love to her,
Howe'er you wooe her, she'll break your
bones.

A I R III. By Mrs. Wrighten.

When the breezes
Fan the trees-es,
Fragrant gales
The breath inhales,
Warm the heart that sorrow freezes.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Letter from on board his ma-
jesty's ship *Dolphin*, Capt.
Pigott, dated at Spithead,
Aug. 30, says, "We are just
arrived here, after a passage of
about five months from Bom-
bay, which place we left the 22d of March,
and perhaps bring the first account of a peace
being concluded between the East-India com-
pany and the Marattoes, on very advantageous
terms to the former, which was signed the
1st of March at Loonan, and proclaimed at
Bombay the 12th of the same month."

Advice is said to be received, that a French
vessel, bound to America, loaded with pow-
der, &c. was chased by one of his majesty's
frigates; that the French captain finding that
he must be taken, stuck up a lighted torch
just over the powder, got all his men out into
the long boat, and just as the frigate's people
boarded the French ship, the powder took
fire, blew up the ship, and all the English
sailors which were got on board to take pos-
session of her, perished.

THURSDAY, 5.

The following is a state of General Howe's
force when joined, viz. 6000 effective, he
took from Halifax. 5600 fighting men of

the Hessians. 1000 guards. Suppose old
Murray's to be 900 effective, and Frazer's
two battalions (commanded by Erskine and
Campbell) to be 1900 effective, there were
750 taken; therefore there are 2000 High-
landers. 3000 General Clinton will bring.
There are besides light horse, artillery, and
about 2000 marines. His whole force then,
in the military phrase, is at least 20,000 men
in their shoes. Though it is still said that
one transport of the guards, and two of the
Hessians, are taken.

Yesterday the lord mayor and several alder-
men went to Wimbledon Common, to see an
experiment tried on a house built for that
purpose, in which one floor was set on fire
and stopped without burning any other part
of the building; it fully answered their ex-
pectation; and is done by thin plates of iron
being nailed to the joices in the room of lath
and plaster, and is painted to represent a
ceiling of whatever colour the builder pleases.
It is said it will not cost above three and a
half per cent. more than the common me-
thod of ceiling houses.

On Friday last as a man in years was walk-
ing in the Kent road, he was overtaken by
three men, who proposed his joining them;
this he agreed to, and finding themselves
somewhat fatigued, stopped at a public house
for refreshment; when they went away, one

of them said, "lest we should be attacked by robbers, it may be prudent to take care of our money;" and immediately took two guineas out of his pocket and put it in his shoe: but the old man said, what have we to fear, now we are four in company? They then proceeded on their journey, till they arrived near Bexley-Heath, when one of them proposing going into an adjoining wood to gather nuts, the other two consented, and as the old man did not chuse to leave such agreeable companions, he also consented. They had not proceeded far before they seized the old man, tied him to a tree, and robbed him of five guineas, and left him, at the same time telling him they should not be far distant, and if he made the least noise, they should return and immediately dispatch him, but if he remained quiet they would return and release him; after the expiration of twelve hours, they performed their promise, and he obtained his liberty: on his return to London, he applied to Sir John Fielding, and related the story; Sir John ordered some of his men to attend the old man to the neighbourhood, in a coach, in search of the robbers; they proceeded as far as Crayford; when the person who had been robbed saw one of the robbers at the door of a public house; on this they alighted, secured the man, then went into the house, where they found the other two men much intoxicated, whom they also took into custody, and they were all three committed to Maidstone gaol.

FRIDAY 6.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Spanish man of war has lately taken a Barbary corsair in the Mediterranean, and carried her into Barcelona. There was another in company, but, on the second broadside, she received some shot which went through her side, and she sunk immediately; all the crew perished.

A merchant in the city has received a letter from Cadiz, which mentions that an envoy from the pirate states of Barbary had arrived at Madrid, with proposals for an accommodation between the court of Spain and the emperor of Morocco.

Orders are given for copies to be made out of all the treaties of commerce which have been negotiated between our court and that of Lisbon from the conclusion of the late war to the present time.

It is said that a treaty is now on the point of conclusion between this court and that of Peterbourg, respecting a supply of troops and ships by the latter, in case of necessity.

An officer who formerly belonged to the Scotch Greys, but is possessed of an estate in South Carolina, has now a regiment in the Provincial service in America, and it is said was of great service in the late defence of Sullivan's Island.

Governor Eden, who is come home in the Levant Transport arrived at Portsmouth from Virginia, was Governor of Maryland, and

obliged to take refuge on board the Fowey man of war; even his baggage was stopped, because several of the Provincials had deserted to him, whom he had refused to give up. Finding, however, that he could be of no farther service to government, he embarked on board the above transport, and with several gentlemen of that province came to England.

On Tuesday their Majesties took an airing about Beaconsfield, Wooburn Common, &c. and being informed that at the last mentioned place, a poor man with a wife and ten children laboured under the greatest distress, they stopped there and bountifully relieved them.

SATURDAY, 7.

A letter from Bristol, dated Sept. 4, says, "On Saturday night about half past ten o'clock, a violent hurricane, accompanied with a vast torrent of rain, happened at Shepton Mallet, and did considerable damage; most of the cellars, and some dwelling houses in the lower part of the town were filled with water, several large butts of beer were carried out of the cellar at the ship inn, and one of them was found at a great distance from town; and a great number of the dwelling-houses suffered very much. And we hear that on Monday night they had another violent storm there, nearly as bad as the former; which has laid the flat lands adjacent to the town all under water, and has done very considerable damage."

MONDAY, 9.

The following is a description of the outside part of St. Paul's clock now repairing; the diameter of the dial plate 18 feet 10 inches; the hour hand five feet eight inches; the minute hand nine feet eight inches; the hour figure two feet two inches; the minute figure one foot each; the minute strokes six inches; and the rim to the minutes forty-five feet.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

On Monday at the Rotation office in Litchfield-street, a woman near 60 years of age was put to the bar: Mr. Williamson being sworn, deposed, that on Sunday afternoon, as he was sitting in the parlour, at his house in Macclesfield-street, Soho, he heard several times the cries and groans of a child, but could not tell from whence they came, till looking out, he saw a girl of about seven years old hanging by her hands at a three pair of stairs window, on which he ran into the house in order to take her in, but before he could break open the chamber door, which was locked, she fell into a stone yard, but did not receive the least hurt; after she had been examined by a gentleman of the faculty, and recovered from the fright of the fall, she gave an account, that her grandmother, the prisoner, and her mother, used to beat her in a most cruel manner with a large cord, and lock her up in a room for days together without

out a morsel of bread, so that her bones were ready to break through her skin, and almost mortified from head to foot by the stripes and kicks she had received from them; and being locked up on Sunday without any food, she, in order to escape, got out of the window. A constable was sent in order to apprehend the mother, whom he found with her throat cut from ear to ear; the child was sent the Middlesex Hospital, and the grandmother committed for re-examination.

TUESDAY, 17.

Yesterday the officers of several parishes of this city delivered in to the Lord Mayor, at Guildhall, a true state of the poor, by affidavit, according to the late act of parliament; and the rest of the parishes are ordered to deliver in a state of their poor immediately, that they may be laid before the parliament next sessions.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

On the 10th instant the Polly, Capt. Stewart, arrived at Greenock from Virginia, by whom are received the following advices.

"That the Americans had raised a battery opposite to Guin's island, which greatly annoyed the fleet under lord Dunmore, and obliged the little army to embark, and the shipping to move off with seeming precipitation. It is said that the battery of the Americans was particularly aimed at the quarter deck of lord Dunmore's ship, and that his lordship received two wounds, one in the face, and another in the leg; several of the crew are said to be killed and wounded.

The fleet, thus driven off, proceeded to Potomack river, at the mouth of which they met with a very severe gale of wind, which drove on shore several small vessels with the friends of government on board, who were taken prisoners. With the remains lord Dunmore proceeded to George's island, where he landed, and remained some days. In the mean time the Roebuck man of war, with transports, went up as high as Dumfries to get fresh water. They were fired upon on their way from Col. Brent's house in Virginia, upon which a party landed and burnt it. During the absence of the Roebuck, the Defiance, an American privateer, with four tenders full of men, came in sight of lord Dunmore's fleet, seemingly with a design to attack the Liverpool, the only man of war there; at the same time a battery was opened against her from the shore; but the Roebuck fortunately coming in sight at a very critical moment, the Defiance retired, and could not be overtaken.

The fleet suffering greatly for want of fresh water, and a contagious distemper having broke out among both the whites and blacks, out of 1300 of the latter only 80 survived, his lordship determined to abandon George's island; and being incumbered with many vessels without hands or tackling, he burnt several to prevent their falling into the

hands of the Americans, and ordered that part of the fleet, consisting of 40 or 50 sail, occupied by the friends of government, to proceed under convoy of the Otter sloop to St. Augustine, to which place they sailed the 5th of August, his lordship remaining in Lynhaven-bay, near the entry to Chesapeak, on board the ship Dunmore, accompanied by the Fowye and Roebuck men of war, three transports, three victuallers, and two hospital ships."

THURSDAY, 19.

The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Alderman Wooldridge, which was laid before the court of aldermen by the lord mayor last Tuesday.

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"From some late unfortunate occurrences, I find it altogether impracticable for me to serve the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing. It therefore becomes my duty to give your lordship and the worshipful court of aldermen the earliest information thereof, that the necessary measures may be immediately taken to provide so important an officer for the city and county.

"I trust your lordship and the court of aldermen will do me the justice to believe, that nothing less than an indispensable necessity could have induced me to have declined serving so very honourable an office. I have the honour to be, with great respect, my lord and gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble servant

"THO. WOOLDRIDGE.

Crescent, Sept. 9, 1776.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen.

As soon as the above letter was read, great debates ensued, whether the court had a power to discharge Mr. Wooldridge from serving the office of sheriff. It was, however, at last agreed, that the lord mayor should issue his precepts to the several livery companies, for holding a Common Hall on the 28th instant, for the election of a sheriff in the room of Mr. Alderman Wooldridge, provided he does not appear at that time to take on him the said office. The principal speakers were, Mess. Wilkes, Harley, Oliver, Plomer, Clark, Lee, Hayley, and Newnham.

Last Thursday at a meeting of the creditors of a North American merchant, the state of his affairs was laid before them, by which it appeared, that his present situation could not in the least degree be imputed to any misconduct of his own, but totally owing to the present unhappy state of affairs in America. It appeared there is now due to the house 70,000l. from that quarter, and that the demand upon the house is no more than about 27,000l. It was agreed, that a letter of credit be given to the said gentleman for three years; that his affairs should be put under the inspection of five trustees, and that he should assist in getting in his effects, allowing him

a stipend

a stipend of 500l. per ann. for his time, trouble, and the maintenance of his family, house rent, &c.

TUESDAY, 24.

Yesterday morning as Lord North was taking an airing on horseback in Bushy-Park, he had the misfortune to be flung from his horse, and his arm was broke; a surgeon was immediately sent for to town, and — Hawkins, Esq. of Pall Mall set out immediately to attend his lordship.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Yesterday at a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, an order was made to raise the price of bread half an assize, or one penny a peck loaf which takes place tomorrow.

The same day Alderman Plumbe attended the court of aldermen, and entered into a bond of 1000l. to serve the office of sheriff for the year ensuing.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. **T**EMPLE Augustus Goodman, Esq; to Miss Fuller, daughter of Mr. Fuller, of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden—14. At Ipswich, G. Maxwell, Esq; to Miss Lucy Gage, daughter of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. of Coldham-Hall in Suffolk—20. Sir Robert Smyth, Bart. of Bere Church-Hall in the county of Essex, to Miss Blake, of Hanover-Square—24. William Eden, Esq; to Miss Eleanor Elliot, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.

DEATHS.

Aug. **A**T Edinburgh, David Hume, Esq; 25. *Sept.* 5. Sir Michael Danvers, Bart. the bulk of his fortune, which is very considerable, falls to a maiden sister—7. The Right Hon. lady Mary Archer, wife to John Archer, Esq; and aunt to the present Earl Fitzwilliam—12. Thomas Tomlinson, Esq; one of the coroners for the county of Lincoln—14. Mr. Burgess, chamber-keeper at the Lord Chamberlain's office—In the East Indies, the Hon. lady Anne Monson, wife of the Hon. George Monson, one of the supreme council, and sister to the earl of Darlington—16. At her House in Kilkenny, Ireland, lady Dowager Barker—20. The Right Hon. Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; cofferer to his Majesty—22. At Austry, in Warwickshire, aged 101, William Dale.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, Sept. 7.

AT our fair this week, there was as great a demand for the articles in the cloathing trade, as has been known for some years past, especially those of a coarser sort, of which there was not a sufficient supply brought to town. It is universally acknowledged by the clothiers from the various parts of the country, that they have a sale for whatever goods they can make, but

they grievously complain of the exorbitant price of wool.

S C O T L A N D.

Edinburgh, August 30.

THE great Mr. Hume was buried here yesterday. He had been ailing a long time, but never complained, nor was confined to his bed till a day or two before his death. He has left 100l. to erect a monument to his memory, with an express prohibition to put any thing on it but the day of his birth, and the day of his death.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Sept. 14.

THE following extraordinary fact may be depended on: a few days since, as two gentlemen, who live on Mill-town road, were returning home, they were accosted by a genteel man, gravely dressed, resembling a clergyman, who begged they would step with him into an adjacent public house, as he had something of moment to communicate. This being complied with, he asked one of the gentlemen whether he was ever possessed of a gold watch, and being answered in the affirmative, he then enquired whether he could recollect the maker and number; the gentleman replied, that a space of upwards of twenty-two years had intervened since he was robbed of his watch and some cash by five men, and could not possibly know it again; but the other saying he remembered its construction, the stranger produced the watch, which proved to be the same the gentleman had been robbed of, and also 25 guineas, the sum taken from him. The gentleman then asked him how he came by these articles, as they were confident he only acted in an official capacity; he desired to be excused giving a direct answer; but added, that three of the men who robbed him were now in opulent circumstances, and the other two had died since. Happy are they, said he, who, having the misfortune in their younger days to despoil their neighbour unjustly of his property, make ample restitution in their riper years: this shews their principles are not entirely vitiated, and their repentance sincere; but thrice happy they who have no need of this repentance.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer under General Howe, dated Staten Island, July 12.

SUCH strong entrenchments as the rebels have thrown up at New York were never before seen in an enemy's country; according to the best information, they extend miles together, are a considerable height,

height, and have near 30,000 men to defend them: the same precautions are taken at Philadelphia, and indeed every place where we are expected.

I am sorry to inform you, that a malignant fever has broke out in our camp, which continues to increase, and carries off many of us daily. Should we be doomed to winter here, heaven only knows how we are to subsist, and by what means we are to receive sufficient supplies: believe me, the consequence in such a case will be terrible: the scurvy, the severity of the climate, hard duty, famine, and the bloody-flux, will probably annihilate one half of our present almost innumerable army, before next spring, and hardship and dissatisfaction oblige the other half to desert. For the sake of peace therefore, and the commerce and reputation of Great Britain, I beseech every Englishman to lay aside eprejudice, to consider maturely the tendency of prosecuting the present unhappy expedition, and endeavour to put a period to our suffering by conciliating the esteem of the colonists, and promoting the welfare of both countries."

Charles Town, Aug. 1. Our loss at the late attack of Sullivan's Island is but nineteen killed, and thirty three wounded. The enemy's loss must have been great, as our battery had such an entire command of their ships, that not only every shot took place, but we could even distinguish and bring down any particular man. We had once almost cleared the Bristol's quarter-deck, and would certainly have sunk her, if she had kept her station a quarter of an hour longer. She is so terribly shattered, that it is thought they have nothing for it, but to get what they can out of her, and let her sink, especially as they have no port in which they can repair her.

We have little doubt of being able to weigh the *Aceton's* guns, as she blew up in only 14 feet water.

The condemnation of one traitor, and the execution of another, even in the height of the action, has effectually crushed the seeds of rebellion among us.

It was well for Clinton and his troops that they did not think fit to second the naval attack, as the masqued batteries and ambuscades we had laid would certainly have cut them every man off.

It appears from private letters, that the miscarriage at Charles-Town was owing to the following accident: the three frigates, *Aceton*, *Syren*, and *Spynx*, were ordered to Rebellion road, where they were to attack a small fort, secure an important pass and form a diversion that would divide the force and attention of the Provincials. As soon as they were arrived at their respective stations, General Clinton was to move with the land forces; but it unluckily happened that the frigates fell a-ground some miles before

they reached their stations, which caused the miscarriage of the whole affair.

Extract of a Letter from an Overseer at Barbadoes to his Employer in London, dated July 24, 1776.

"The poor white people are in great want indeed; the negroes are daily committing violence, breaking houses, and stealing their cattle and sheep, so that the whole country never was in greater distress than it is just at this time; and what it must be two or three months hence I dread the consequence. The borers got into the potatoes so much, that they were hardly fit for any use; others complain greatly of the same borers cutting down the Indian corn. It will be highly necessary for you to send out slaves of both sorts, and hoops for the next crop, and salt provisions."

New York, July 24. We hear that Carleton is indefatigable in transporting some large vessels to the lakes, in order to protect his troops on their passage to our back settlements, where, according to the plan concerted, they are to make a diversion in favour of General Howe; but if he should, contrary to all human probability, be able to overpower our armed vessels, and recover Crown Point and Ticonderago, the season will be too far advanced before they can penetrate the province.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Letters from Madrid of the 19th ult. say, that the Portuguese ambassador has sent back to Lisbon, a few days ago, the last courier he received from his court. It is assured that the king insists upon the following preliminary articles before any negotiation is entered upon for terminating the differences which subsist between the two courts; 1st. That his Faithful Majesty shall punish in an exemplary manner the officers who began the hostilities in America. 2d. That all the places taken from the Spaniards shall be restored in proper condition. 3dly. That the crown of Spain and its subjects be indemnified for the losses they have sustained by these hostilities. 4thly. That whenever these preliminaries were agreed to, his Catholick Majesty would be disposed to settle matters upon an amicable footing. In the mean time 30,000 militia are raising here, 14,000 of which are to be incorporated in the regular troops, and 16,000 in the militia of the country. Twelve men of war of the line, six frigates, and four large xebecs, which are supposed to be destined for Buenos-Ayres, are ready at Cadiz, and 14 battalions of troops, amounting to 9758 men, are to embark on board that fleet. It is also asserted, that Don Michael Gaston is going to cruize off the mouth of the Tagus, with four ships of the line and two frigates. But notwithstanding all these preparations, it is the general opinion that there will be no rupture.

On

On the 10th of last month a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Venice, the effects of which have been terrible at Andreis, from which place we learn, that the shock lasted a full quarter of an hour; that almost all the houses were thrown down, and those which remain standing are so shattered, that they daily fall in ruins. The parish church, and that of St. Daniel, are split on all sides, and threaten a speedy fall. A number of persons have been buried in the ruins, a still greater number have been hurt, and all the domestick animals perished. Inexpressible is the consternation occasioned by this fatal event; so much the more terrible to those who have escaped, and who flew into the fields, as there remains for them neither succour nor shelter.

We are assured from Rome, that the Abbot Fantasia, who has been confined in prison for two months, and who could not be interrogated before the papers found in his possession were examined, has lately undergone a most severe examination, and has since been seized with a violent fever, for which he was not the less strictly confined or sent to the infirmary, as is customary with sick prisoners. When the physicians visited him, the notary employed at his interrogations was always present.

They write from Paris, of the 4th instant, that one of the first acts of the Prince de Conti, since his accession to his father's possessions in the Isle of Adam, has been to give orders that the game thereon should be mostly killed and given to the poor, on account of the damage done by them to the corn in that canton, and of which the inhabitants have for a long time complained.

The French king has just received the cabinet of ancient medals, which the Sieur Pellerin had been so many years collecting for his majesty, whose cabinet before this acquisition was celebrated throughout Europe, but now may very truly be said to be the richest and most useful; also for the assistance it may lend by throwing new lights on ancient history.

Petrarch, and the Chevalier Perfetti, were the last Italian poets who were solemnly crowned in the capitol. A young lady of the name of Morelli Fernandes, called Corilla Olimpica by the Academy of the Arcades, and who has long gained the admiration of this country by her extempore verses on any subject proposed, will soon have that honour; she has already

undergone most of the necessary literary examinations preceding that ceremony with great applause.

A letter from Malaga, dated July 28, says, all the Spanish vessels, of the burthen of 100 tons and upwards, that are here, have been freighted for government's account. Five and twenty hundred empty pipes have been ordered, which the coopers are now at work upon. All the bakers are employed in baking biscuits, which are to be sent to Cadiz, together with a large quantity of wine of the growth of this country.

According to the last advices from Poland that kingdom is threatened with fresh storms. It is likewise asserted, that the three allied powers have determined to keep each of them a body of seven thousand men near Warsaw, to keep the turbulent spirits in order at the opening of the next diet, to prevent their sittings from being disturbed.

The following circular letter has been sent by the partners of a new house established at Constantinople, to all their friends and correspondents.

"Under the immediate protection of the Empress we have established a Russian house of trade at Constantinople, under the firm of Siednes, James, and Co. We take the liberty to advise you of it, and to make you a tender of our services, assuring you, at the same time, of our zeal upon all occasions for the interest of our friends: besides the affairs of government, we have a capital that will enable us to serve our friends agreeable to their wishes, and let them partake of great advantages, the Russian nation being exempted from the duty of Mistria, of one and a half per cent. which other countries pay at Constantinople; and having, besides, the sole privilege of trading upon the Black Sea, we can send goods on board our own ships, either into Russia, Persia, or Tartary. The Sieur Eton has acquired a perfect knowledge of the commerce of Europe, Turkey, and Persia, having been some years at the head of the Dutch settlement at Baffora, till the troubles of that government began: the Sieur John James is thoroughly versed in the Turkey trade, and has been settled at Constantinople six years; and the Sieur John Siednes, a native of Russia, is perfect master of the interior trade of this country."

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Sentiments of ancient Authors on Temperance and Intemperance—New Character of Charles II.—Erasmus's Observations on S. Jenyn's View—and the Te Deum in heroic Verse, shall appear in our next.

A Bacchanalian's Encomium on Punch, and other poetical pieces are received.

J. S.—'s Lines are too imperfect for admission.